The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston at this Port.

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Steady Advance in American Securities---Five-Twenties 71 1-8.

General Continental Intelligence.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 28th February, and Queenstown on the 1st March, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *Queen*, of the National Line, left Liverpool simultaneously with the *City of Boston*.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at 7 A. M. on the 26th ult.

The *City of Washington* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 28th February.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Paris—Better Feeling on the Mexican Question—The Address in Reply to the Emperor's Speech.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1866.

Notwithstanding the more or less of feeling which still exists on the Mexican question, the Americans at Paris did not feel like letting the 22d of February pass without some kind of a celebration in honor of the day, and an oration at the Chapel of the Rue de Berri was chosen as the most appropriate and unobtrusive form of ceremony under the circumstances. Hon. Mr. PUTNAM, of Buffalo, United States Consul at Havre, was unanimously selected to fill the post of orator on the occasion, and I need hardly tell you that the duty was performed to the satisfaction of all. The oratorical powers of Mr. PUTNAM are well-known, and he was probably never more happy than on the present occasion. Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM, temporary Pastor of the Chapel, and Rev. Mr. LANSON, Pastor of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard, opened and closed the meeting with appropriate services, and quite a large audience was drawn together on the occasion. In the evening, in default of any general ball, an elegant *soirée* was given at their residence in the Rue de la Paix, by Mr. and Mrs. MONTGOMERY GIBBS.

The kind manner in which you have received the Emperor's speech on Mexico and the United States, and the words of compliment you have expressed for the Emperor, have reacted most favorably here on public opinion, and will go further than anything else in making the way easy for a peaceful settlement of the question. The ministerial journals appear to be greatly rejoiced at the present aspect of things, and have quite abandoned their boastful tone and their words of acrimony. When there is but one logical solution to a question, and when the two parties to a dispute are old friends and desire to remain friends, a few kinds words planted in the right place go a long way toward an adjustment.

As if too much had been said in the address to the throne in the Senate against the United States, the address in the Corps Legislatif is much milder, and cannot be said to be offensive. Certain journals pretend that the Emperor personally dictated to the Committees on the Address in the two Houses the language which ought to be used when speaking of Mexico and the United States. But this is probably mere surmise, as it would be difficult to ascertain the truth in such a matter.

The *Patrie*, a paper noted for its systematic hostility to the United States and its friendship for MAXIMILIAN, and which cannot therefore be suspected in the matter, says that the first contingent of 5,000 men will come back in June. But what is demanded of France is the removal of her flag from Mexico, not simply the diminution of the number of men there; for until every man of the French army has left the soil of Mexico, the principle of non-intervention will have only one side to it. It may be that, as I told you in my last, the Emperor hopes by promises and by the slow removal of his troops to prolong the occupation for two years yet, and thus give himself time to fix MAXIMILIAN more firmly in the country.

Under any circumstances the public have been promised and are looking for dispatches which are to show where the question stands. The last dispatch from home pretends that a complete understanding has been arrived at, and of course we are anxious to know how far this may prove true.

An Imperial decree, published this morning, names the Imperial Prince, son of the Emperor, Honorary President of the Grand Exhibition of next year. But as the Prince is only ten years old, the Ministers of Agriculture and Fine Arts are to preside in his place. The Empress has already been named Honorary President of the Commission, so that the Commission will be furnished with two unworking officers, who will resemble very much the queen bees in a bee-hive. While looking on and doing nothing, they will exact an immense amout of attention and courtesy of the working members. But the Prince NAPOLEON still refuses to reaccept the position of President, and other governments have appointed as presidents of their commissions Princes of the royal blood, so that etiquette requires that there should be a Prince here to receive them. MALAKOFF.

No New Developments on the Mexican Question—The Amendments to the Address—Speech of M. Thiers on the Principles of Government.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

The public mind continues more calm on the Mexican question, and no new developments of note have been made. The Opposition in the Corps Legislatif, however, contrary to the general expectation, have given notice of the introduction of an amendment to the Address on Mexico, and next week speeches will be made on this amendment. By that time it is hoped that the Minister of State, speaking for the Emperor, may be able to give certain information to the Chamber on the state of the negotiations with MAXIMILIAN in regard to the withdrawal of the army.

The excitement of the moment is another amendment proposed in the Chamber by thirty-six members, declaring that, as the Address says, liberty is not only compatible with the Empire, but, going further, that liberty is attached to and desires liberty. None of the names signed to this significant hint are from the ranks of the Opposition; they are all friends of the Government, elected by the recommendation and under the patronage of the Government, and it is for this reason that the movement has created an excitement.

The band of the "devoted"—and this band is a large one in the Chamber—vail their faces with horror at the apostacy of their friends and cry out "Treason!" But when one looks at the progress which the Opposition has made at the elections for Deputies since the general election two years ago, and recollects that this progress has been made, not so much because there is a wish to overturn the Government as because there is a wish to see more liberty under the Empire, the logic of the movement of the "thirty-six" will be seen. Their movement is, in fact, a friendly one to the Government; for what is more dangerous to a despotism than inaction and silence? The "thirty-six" have comprehended the danger better than their blind colleagues, and they have given by their amendment a warning as well to the Government as to the band of the "devoted." But yesterday we saw at Bucharest a Prince supported by a Senate, a House of Deputies and an army which he believed entirely devoted to him. The next morning he finds himself a prisoner, and the same Senate and House of Deputies and army demanding his abdication, and proclaiming with joy the name of a foreign Prince as their future Sovereign. The same might occur here with quite the same facility, and we are inclined to think that the thirty-six friends of the Emperor in offering an amendment which will place the Government in front of instead of behind the liberal movement in France, see further into the situation than those the most nearly interested.

The amendment, however, will probably not be adopted. If the Opposition, which numbers in all its shades not more than forty-five members, should join the "thirty-six" of the amendment, there would be a total "yes" vote of only eighty-one, leaving something like a hundred and sixty to seventy in the band of the "devoted."

M. THIERS made yesterday, in the Chamber, one of those speeches which are an event in France, a speech which turns entirely upon elementary principles of government. But his doctrines are so elementary that it seems to me I have heard them all discussed when I was a boy in the country schoolhouse debating clubs in America. These simple principles of government and of social science may be new and instructive to imperialist and monarchical Frenchmen, but they are certainly old and threadbare to the American school-boy. It is not every one, however, who can clothe these elementary ideas in the magnificent language of the illustrious minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and thus they read well all the same.

It appears that all attempts at bringing the Prince NAPOLEON back to his former position as President of the great exhibition have failed, and that he absolutely refuses to be reconciled with the Emperor until the latter makes some sort of public acknowledgment. The Prince maintains that as he is a Bonaparte and the other not, that he has therefore the right to judge whether the sentiments he uttered at Ajaccio were Bonapartist or not, and the those sentiments he is willing to stand or fall. The Imperial Commission of France will therefore be presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, M. BEHIC, a most competent and popular business man. MALAKOFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumored Resignation of Earl Russell.

From the London Times, Feb. 28.

It would be idle to disguise the fact that the course of Government has since the meeting of Parliament has been such as to excite the greatest anxiety among the friends of a Liberal Administration. People have gone about assuring one another that everything was going well, but they did so in tones which ill corresponded with the words of encouragement they uttered. The Administration has not been called upon to do much, its trial has been but short, and yet what it has done has exhibited a spirit of vacillation and uncertainty which augured ill for its future. It has seemed as if anything like unity of principle was absent from its deliberations; the Cabinet has been divided against itself; one measure has proposed another has rejected, and no one has been able to guess what would happen to-morrow, because it was impossible to say what spirit would then be predominant. We cannot be surprised, then, *to hear it rumored that, under such circumstances, Lord Russell has asked Her Majesty to relieve him from duties which have proved too irksome for him, and to be good permission to resign once more the office of First Minister of the Crown.* We are not in a position to affirm positively the truth of this rumor, *but the existence of such a rumor so substantiated is a fact in itself.*

* * * Lord RUSSELL has, if the rumors we have mentioned are not unfounded, recommended Her Majesty to send for the Duke of Somerset. It is, of course, premature to say what might be the result of an attempt on the part of the Duke of SOMERSET to form a Ministry. He has many qualities fitting him for the highest office, but there are others, and those, perhaps, more important, in which he is believed to be wanting. There can be no doubt about his energy and resolution; and his friends claim for him a singular administrative ability, which cannot, however, be said to have been exhibited during an apprenticeship of seven years at the Admiralty. On the other hand, the Duke of SOMERSET is little known in the House of Commons, and is absolutely unknown in the country. The most serious difficulty, however, would lie in the question of the subordination of the other members of the Cabinet. There are men who were content to serve under Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL, but who would be disinclined to accept their proposed successor. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL were the titular heads of the Liberal Party. They had been in the front rank for many years—we may almost say for generations—and it was an honor to be their second. No one can pretend that the Duke of SOMERSET has achieved any such reputation. He is able, and he holds a distinguished position, but more, we believe, would be wanted to soothe the just ambition of those who must be his subordinates. * * * * * *

We desire above all things a good, sound, strong Liberal Government. There are plenty of things for it to do. There is Ireland to be settled, a Colonial policy to be determined, a Foreign policy still in progress of transition, the question of Reform to be laid at rest; but if these things cannot be accomplished at once, we are content to wait for a season that they may be accomplished at last more effectually. No one of these can be settled without a united Cabinet, possessing a definite policy following the inspiration of a single leader, and although the promise of such a result may at present be dim and uncertain, we think we discern signs that a period of darkness and of germination might bring it to light.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th, Lord GIFFORD called attention to the present condition of Ireland, and inquired from the Government if it was their intention to introduce any measure to provide for the support of the Roman Catholic clergy. It was, he said, with shame and sorrow that he regarded the necessity for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and directed his speech to prove that the present condition of Ireland was due solely to English Government. Earl RUSSELL declined to enter into the discussion of all the questions raised by Lord GIFFORD, and also stated that it would be most inadvisable at the present day for the Government to propose a grant such as was recommended by Mr. PITT, namely, that a grant from the consolidated fund should be made for a Roman Catholic establishment. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE was of opinion that if a Church establishment was required in Ireland at all, it should be a Catholic one. Earl GREY remarked that the time for a proposal to endow the Roman Catholic clergy had gone by. He gave notice to move on a certain day that their Lordships go into committee for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland. After some remarks from Lord DUNSANY, who was of opinion that an offer of payment should be made to the Roman Catholic clergy, the debate closed.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons on the 26th Lord CLARENCE PAGET gave the usual explanation of the navy estimates—particulars of which have been already published. Some of the votes were agreed to. Mr. WHITE moved a resolution in favor of an early and large reduction in the Government expenditure, reminding the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no one had in former years so denounced the extravagance of public expenditure. After speeches by Mr. BAXTER, Sir S. NORTHCOTE and Mr. LAING, the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped Mr. WHITE would not divide the House on his motion, as it might lead to expectations which were doomed to disappointment. He remarked that the responsibility of the estimate rested with the advisers of the Crown, and trusted members would give the Government credit for reduction in past years.

Mr. WHITE then withdrew his motion.

Miscellaneous.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* had given currency to a report that Queen VICTORIA was indisposed, but the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the report was without foundation.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* says: "Although I see that the statement of Her Majesty's indisposition is vehemently contradicted in one of the morning papers to which one would hardly look for information about the court, I fear that the *Pall Mall Gazette* was well informed, and that the Queen is by no means well. She has had a severe shock in the death of Sir C. PHIPPS; and she is labouring under severe and trying anxiety about Prince LEOPOLD. The health of his Royal Highness is beyond all doubt in a very critical condition; and it would even be quite safe to use a still stronger word."

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES PHIPPS.

Sir CHAS. B. PHIPPS, the keeper of the Privy Purse, and virtually private secretary to the Queen, died on the 24th ult. of bronchitis, after only two days' illness.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER LONDON.

The official Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer *London* entirely acquits Captain Martin of all blame.

THE FENIANS.

THE ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

From Saunders' Newsletter, Feb. 26.

The police are still exhibiting the greatest vigilance in unearthing the leading or most dangerous members of the Fenian conspiracy, nor is their activity less prominent in searching for arms. Though a large number of pikes have been found, and considerable quantities of ammunition discovered in course of manufacture, it is strange that but very few firearms, of all the rifles, revolvers, &c. which the Brotherhood were reported to possess, have been surrendered or found. It is not likely that they do not exist, else there would be no need for the ammunition factories that have been taken by the police. The authorities have taken a wise precaution in possessing themselves of all the firearms pawned with the various pawnbrokers in the city and removing them to the Castle. There is every reason to suppose that many persons, fearful of the consequences of complicity in the movement, have quietly got rid of the warlike instruments they had in their possession by throwing them into the Liffey, canals, or other safe receptacle. On Saturday seven pikeheads were discovered near the North Lots by some persons who gave them up to the police. The owner had evidently thrown them away. On Saturday three soldiers, named WILLIAM PRICE, DANIEL LYONS and WILLIAM CORRY, on furlough from the Eighty-seventh Regiment, stationed at Portsmouth, but who had overstayed their leaves, were arrested by the detectives as deserters and on suspicion of being members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The detectives also arrested a soldier named JAMES HUGHES, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, for suspected complicity with the conspiracy. Subsequently a number of detective officers proceeded to Mountjoy Prison, in which the civilians arrested in Mr. PILSWORTH'S public-house in James-street, on Thursday night, were lodged, and they then identified two persons who had given their names as THOS. O'BRIEN and WILLIAM THOMPSON, as MARTIN HYNES and JAMES WILSON, deserters from the Fifth Dragoon Guards. A man named JAMES MCGRATH was arrested on the North Wall, in consequence of some documents found in his possession of a suspicious character, and by which, it is alleged, implicated him in the movement. He is a stranger in Dublin. Anglo-Irish Fenians who were recently arrested in Townsend-street, and after being discharged by one of the city magistrates, were rearrested, and pending orders from the authorities, were on Saturday removed to the Mountjoy Prison. It is reported that it is the intention of the authorities to close the public houses at an early hour in the evening for some time to come.

FENIANISM IN THE ARMY.

From the Freeman's Journal, Feb. 26.

Much alarm has been caused by the reports which have been made of the prevalence of Fenianism in the army. These reports are sustained by the arrests which are being daily made of soldiers, and by the extensive desertions of men "on furlough" from their regiments; and every inquiry that is held out by the leaders of "the movement" to the privates and sergeants of the several corps to forsake their allegiance and join the "Brotherhood." For the furtherance of that object the convict FAGAN O'LEARY was appointed "paymaster," and after his conviction the convict W. P. RELENTLESS took his place, and when he was found guilty of treason-felony at the Special Commission it is alleged that he was succeeded by EDWARD St. CLAIR, who was arrested at Pillsworth's public house. The police are under the belief that the military then taken into custody were there at the instance of "the paymaster." Numerous reports have been forwarded to the detective and to the constabulary from the headquarters of regiments stationed in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, of numbers of soldiers who had been granted furloughs having deserted, and a sharp look-out has been kept after the truant warriors. The muskets, revolving-pieces and all kinds of firearms, which had been pledged at the various pawnoffices, were taken possession of on Saturday and taken to the castle, where they were deposited. This was a prudent course, and must be satisfactory to the pawnbrokers, who incurred much responsibility in having fire-arms in pledge. It would appear that extensive arrests are contemplated, as the police have been actively engaged in providing accommodation for prisoners in localities where they can be strongly guarded. Since the arrests of Thursday night military discipline has been very strict in the garrison, and no soldiers are permitted to leave their barracks save those who are remarkable for steadiness and good conduct.

DISCOVERY OF ORSINI SHELLS IN DUBLIN.

From the Evening Freeman, Feb. 26.

About two o'clock this day a box of handgrenades, Orsini shells, evidently intended for a street attack, was discovered on board one of the steamers at the North-wall, that had arrived from Liverpool. The box was duly addressed to a person who has now left on a premature intention, and it was marked as "hardware." The engines would be capable of producing sad havoc in a crowd; and it is feared that a number of similar consignments have been imported in various disguises, without attracting the attention of the police. Some time since the custom-house officers discovered a box filled with arms in the Dublin Steampacket Company's stores, and addressed to PATRICK J. MCDONNELL, *the locum tenens* of STEPHENS, and the Fenian Centre of Dublin. It would be most desirable that the strictest supervision should be exercised in regarding the goods and "goods," otherwise hand-grenades, Orsini shells, and other agencies for the destruction of life and property, will find their way into the hands of desperate and determined men.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.

From the Sunday Gazette, Feb. 25.

We learn from Ireland, from an authentic source, that no less than six tons of gunpowder have been discovered and seized by the authorities on board the steamer *Duchess of Gloucester*, which had just conveyed it from Liverpool to Newry. It was consigned to Mr. BOYD, of Newry, and is now under seizure. The customs officials have been instructed to govern themselves by the directions of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE MOVEMENT LOSING ITS INTEREST.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 27.

The Fenian intelligence is losing the interest which it excited a week ago. Several more arrests have taken place, including the apprehension of another "head centre," but there is nothing worthy of note in connection with them.

THE STAMPEDE OF AMERICAN FENIANS.

From News Letter, Feb. 26.

From every quarter we learn that the beneficial effect of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act has quickly made itself apparent in the precipitate retreat of the American colonels and captains who were to have acted as the leaders of the projected rising, and also in the quiet and subdued behavior of a portion of the inhabitants of the towns who were previously rather turbulently disposed.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Reception of Mr. Bancroft's Oration in England.

Washington (Feb. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

A ceremony which was remarkable in many respects has just been held in the House of Representatives. To-day is the anniversary of Mr. LINCOLN'S birthday, and it occurred to some one a month or two ago that it would afford an excellent occasion for the delivery of an eulogy upon the late President's life and character. At first Mr. STANTON was invited to perform the task, but he declined the offer for several reasons—all of them, as I have understood, being based upon ideas of safety and prudence. The Committee were at a loss to know whom next to throw the handkerchief to; for although orators of a certain pattern are never scarce in America, it was thought desirable to find some one who would "make an effort"—that is the correct phrase—not altogether unworthy the illustrious departed. There was Mr. BEECHER; but once set him going and it was impossible to say where he would stop. There were also several professional Fenian orators who would have been delighted to undertake the job, but their overtures were also rejected. So, *tant pis*, the committee went to Mr. BANCROFT, the author of a *History of the United States*, which it is calculated to last about a century. He succeeded in making the whole arrangement as undignified and discreditable as any man in the country could have done, tried he ever so hard. What was intended to be a solemn and imposing ceremonial was degraded below the level of an intemperate town meeting, and to the astonishment of every respectable man in the House Mr. BANCROFT occupied more than two hours in an elaborate attack upon the chief Powers of Europe, concentrating the torrent of his bitterness and spleen upon England. In the mere vituperation there was nothing so very unusual; over and over again I have been obliged to tell you the unmistakable truth, that Americans hate England and love to hear her abused; but this was an occasion intended to be historical—the tirade upon a friendly Power was delivered before the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the whole Congress, and the Ministers and representatives of foreign Courts. The surprise of the whole diplomatic body at the energy and vehemence of Mr. BANCROFT'S denunciations of England—for he almost screamed out the venomous passages in a high and broken voice, and with wild gestures and distorted countenance—the surprise of these gentlemen, I say, was extreme. And it was fully shared by many of the spectators. The bulk of the audience clapped their hands loudly with applause, but the Senators almost to a man sat silent. Gen. GRANT and his brother officers looked as if they did not understand it all, and there were but a few murmurs of disapprobation in the galleries; for it was felt that to issue a formal invitation to the representatives of foreign Powers and then to take the opportunity of deliberately insulting them was an outrage which has seldom been equalled even in this country. While Mr. BANCROFT, once a Minister to England, was vilifying Great Britain and all belonging to it, and blackening Lord PALMERSTON'S name in a pretended comparison of his character with Mr. LINCOLN'S; while he was ridiculing Lord RUSSELL, misrepresenting the English Government, and doing his utmost in every way to deepen the ignorant prejudices and jealousies of his countrymen against England; while he was doing all this Sir FREDERICK BRUCE was sitting within a few yards of him, one of the invited guests of the day. The Marquis DE MONTHOLON staid away, and consequently was not obliged to hear his master and his countrymen insulted to his face. No doubt Mr. BANCROFT, or any other man of his stamp, has a perfect right to revile England, but Congress ought to have the decency not to bring the representative of England to hear this abuse, under a false pretence. It need not be said that the diplomatic body would not have gone to listen to an old man delivering a dreary *rechauffé* of his ponderous history in a quavering voice, if they had not been pressed to do so by official invitations issued in the name of the Legislature. To entrap them into a Hall of Congress, in the presence of the highest personages in the country, and then offer them every indignity, was an act of which no decent American has any cause to be proud. I have not heard since I have been in this country, even at a Fourth of July oration or "clambake" orgies, an attack upon England and English statesmen so coarse, brutal and indecorous as that of Mr. BANCROFT, the "historian," this afternoon. It is bad enough as it reads toned down in print; but Mr. BANCROFT introduced passages and expressions as he went on which made it still worse than it reads. What the English Minister thought of his afternoon's entertainment I cannot say; but more than one of the other foreign Ministers have expressed the greatest indignation at having been deluded into attending so disgraceful an exhibition.

From the London Times, Feb. 27.

The other day it was proposed to one of our old Universities that a series of professional or literary gentlemen from America should be invited by the endowment of a special lectureship to visit England and address orations to the undergraduates on American subjects. The majority of the Senate, however, considered, wisely, as we think, that there may be found among the members of the University itself men capable of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of foreign countries to give the students any instruction they may need, and the offer was consequently declined. If any proof of the wisdom of this decision were necessary, it might be found in an incident related in our American correspondence of to-day. Such an oration has just been delivered by exactly such a man as a New-England university would be likely to select; and, so far from its effect having been to produce amity and good will between the two countries, it is plain that the speaker took the opportunity to utter, and a part of the audience to applaud, everything that could offend the pride and rouse the indignation of England. * * * * * The oration was worthy of ELIJAH POGRAM. The British lion might fairly be expected to "put his tail between his legs and howl with anguish." The staple of the harangue was abuse of England and its institutions. What the tenure of land in Great Britain or the occupation of Asiatic forts by this country have to do with President LINCOLN'S birthday, it is not easy to understand; nor does there seem to be much room for comparison between Lord PALMERSTON, who for upward of fifty years was concerned in all the chief affairs of Europe and America, and President LINCOLN, who happened to hold office during four years in a domestic war. But these matters were dragged in that the speaker might have an opportunity to rail at and vilify the country whose language he was speaking and whose authors he had in former times done his best to imitate. The taste which could invite an English Minister and his Staff in order to inflict upon them a coarse invective needs no remark. We can well understand that there were many among the Americans themselves who were shocked at the indecency, but we can as little doubt what we are told—that the bitterest passages in Mr. BANCROFT'S address were the most warmly greeted by that polite assemblage.

Mr. BANCROFT probably knows enough of England to be aware that these harangues have little effect on this side of the ocean. We shall even proceed to the discussion of the coming Reform Bill unaffected by his declaration that it is to "bury the dead," or "remove the worn-out government of a class," and "to confide rightful power to the people." It is not the effect here, but the effect in America that is of importance. Can this mischievous old man believe that any purpose can be served by slandering two such countries as England and France in the presence of their representatives? The Americans know their own rights, and are sufficiently watchful in maintaining them; they do not require to be continually hounded on against us, nor will it tend to the enlightened conduct of public affairs if they are made to believe that England is a country where the mass of the people are powerless and oppressed. It is to such declamations as these that we owe the arrival on the coast of Fenian adventurers in Ireland, fully believing that they and their New-York friends can overthrow the rule of the strongest, most resolute, and most wealthy Government in the world. The Irish emigrants are so accustomed to hear the old country is effete, that they really fancy they have nothing to do but to return home, get up a popular rising, and take possession of the land after the extirpation of the aristocrats. Such misrepresentations might be properly left to a lower class of politicians; they do not deserve to be countenanced by one who claims the high titles of historian and diplomatist.

The Neutrality Question.

SHALL ENGLAND REMONSTRATE WITH THE UNITED STATES?

From the London Times, Feb. 26.

We cannot help thinking that the inaction of the Government is due to the belief that we cannot make representations without remonstrances, and that to call the attention of the Federal Executive to what is going on at Philadelphia and New-York would be to accuse it of supineness. There is no reason for such an opinion. It is impossible that the Government of a free people should be always on the alert to detect any breach of neutrality on the part of individual citizens; it is enough if they are vigilant to prosecute and to repress such offences when the nation aggrieved points them out. It was said, and truly said, in the House of Commons on Friday that a Garibaldian legion had sailed from English shores, and it might have been added that a Papal brigade, being among its officers one of the most promising of the younger Irish members, had passed from Ireland to serve under LAMORICIERE. The Government was slow to interfere, yet when its attention was called to some Garibaldian recruiting officer having his headquarters in a by-street in the Strand, he was arrested and his career summarily suspended. We are persuaded that the American Government would be equally prompt were a proper statement laid before them. They have recently acted with extraordinary vigor in two instances where the sympathies of the American people went entirely with the objects of the offenders, and it cannot be supposed that they would be more slack in interfering with Fenianism. Breaches of neutrality on the Rio Grande and an attempted expedition in aid of Chili have been promptly suppressed, and Fenian enterprises would be apt to meet with even less indulgence. *A very idle suggestion has, indeed, been made, that the Federal Government would meet any representation we might make by reminding us of international obligations broken or neglected by us during their own civil war.* To hold such an opinion is to do injustice to President JOHNSON'S administration; to make *the excuse for inaction is to confess ourselves guilty of the fault which it is apprehended might be imputed to us.* There never was any conflict of principles on this subject between this Government and that of the United States during the war; the only question which arose was whether on a certain occasion our action was slothful or diligent—culpably neglectful or carefully fulfilling international obligations upon which both sides were agreed. We have always protested that we were sincerely active and energetic in doing our duty, *and we ought not, therefore, to hesitate to ask the American Government to do theirs;* and they could not decline to fulfil any international obligation because a dispute had once arisen as to our activity on a similar occasion. There is, however, no parallel between the two cases. Were the Fenians in possession of Cannaught and Munster and advancing into Leinster, the American Government might acknowledge the belligerent *status* of the Irish Republicans, and we should have no just ground of complaint; but any act favoring the Fenian Brotherhood now would be as if in the last months of President BUCHANAN'S administration, when the rupture had be n determined upon and the plans of action completed, Englishmen had fitted out ships and supplied arms to the traitors who were about, at a given signal, to rend the Republic in twain. But, as we have said, we have an great faith in the American Government as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has. We acknowledge its friendliness, its promptitude, and its sincerity; but the dispute is not about these. The real question before the House of Commons on Friday night was, not the temper of the American Government, but the vigilance and activity of our own; and we must hold, in spite of the solemn warnings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that this was a proper subject for discussion in Parliament.

The United States Negotiating for an Ægian Island.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 27.

It is said that a negotiation is in progress between the United States and Greek Governments for the sale of an island in the Ægian Archipelago to the former as a commercial depot. We should be slow to believe that this American project has any political significance. The Americans have certainly no ambition in the East of Europe; but there is no quarter of the world into which they are not anxious to extend their trade; and there is no doubt that the shores of the Black Sea, and even of Asia Minor, present a wider field for international trade than the commercial navies of Europe have as yet exhausted. America, too, there can be no doubt, is the ultimate consumer of many Eastern products which are at present sent in transit to British and French ports, and are thence reshipped to the United States. This circuitous process cannot fail to suggest to American traders the advantage of shipping their goods direct from the original places of export; but in order to organize a movement of this sort it has probably been found necessary for the Americans to have a depot of their own in Turkish waters. What they require is simply a safe and accessible harbor and a good roadstead. Those who know the Cyclades and the Sporades are aware that these requirements are common as they are in our own islands, are not often to be found in the Greek Archipelago. Rock and iron-bound coasts are more frequent there than creeks and inlets. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and no exception can be more conspicuous than the magnificent harbor of Syra. That, indeed, is much too precious to be ceded; but some other somewhat less desirable haven may no doubt be found. One thing is certain, that the Greek Government will be very glad of the purchase money. If the resulting increase of American trade should be what may be fairly anticipated, neither party will have cause to regret the transaction that is ascribed to the two Governments.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the address in response to the speech from the Throne was commenced in the Corps Legislatif on the 26th ult. M. THIERS delivered a speech against the home policy of the Government, and in favor of an extension of the liberties of the people.

The amendment on Mexico is thus worded:

"We have condemned the expedition to Mexico from its first start by pointing out the difficulties and sacrifices in which it would involve France. The return of our troops was solemnly announced last year; we deplore that a delay has taken place which French interests do not necessitate. The country has not forgotten the explanations given by Government as to the cause of this expedition; great, therefore, is the astonishment of the nation to perceive that our army is still engaged in the defence of a foreign throne."

Besides the Deputies who signed the amendment on Roman affairs, this last paragraph bears the names of the Duke de MARMIER, Viscount LANJUINAIS, DENON, and LEOPOLD JAVAL.

THE REPORTED RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

The *Patrie* repeats the announcement that 4,000 or 5,000 men are under orders for home from Mexico. The regiments mentioned as those who will be the first to return are the Eighty-first and Fifty-first of the line and Eighteen Battalion of Rifles. Baron SAILLARD is expected home in April; the dispatches of which he will be the bearer will decide the exact date when this partial evacuation will take place.

Referring to this statement, the *Memorial Diplomatique* says:

"Information in which we can confide leads us to the belief that this intelligence is at least very premature. There is no doubt that the mission of Baron SAILLARD to Mexico had for its object the arrangement with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN of conditions which would allow the return of our troops, but we are assured that this mission can only be regarded as the starting point of the negotiations with which it has to deal."

FRENCH LOSSES IN MEXICO.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the unpublished French official document, which states that the French Mexican Expedition to the end of 1865, had cost £27,000,000 sterling, and 11,000 men killed and disabled.

The Bourse closed weaker; Rentes 69-40.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for the exercise of the Provisional Budget by 228 against 58 votes.

Gen. LA MARMORA had delivered a speech describing the actual position held by the Cabinet. He refuted the charge of having shown too ready a compliance with the wishes of France, and said the French and Italian Governments have each their own views respecting the future, but the September Convention shall be faithfully carried out. With regard to the apportionment of the Papal official debt, that question was the subject of present negotiations with France. Gen. LA MARMORA then proceeded to give certain explanations respecting the Pontifical legion, which, he said, would have no connection with the French Government. He rejected the advice which had been offered, that Italy should break off diplomatic relations with Spain, and concluded by stating that no political negotiations were at present being carried on between Austria and Italy, nor had the Italian Government come to any decision respecting the commercial relations between the two countries.

Austria.

The Lower House of the Hungarian diet had unanimously adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The addresses of both Houses had been presented to the Emperor.

The London *Star* has reason to know that the relations between Austria and Prussia are at present in a much more critical condition in regard to the Duchies than is generally supposed; and it even hints at the possibility of war between them.

Russia.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of *Le Nord* gives an account of a banquet at the Marine Club of Cronstadt, at which were present Gen. CLAY, United States Minister, and Mr. CURTIN, United States Consul. Various toasts were drank, and mutually complimentary speeches were delivered, the general effect of which was, according to the correspondent, "like the Americans, the Russians have had to struggle, not only against rebels, but also against the intervention of the Western Powers of Europe. Both have triumphed. This community of destinies has added an additional link to the chain of agreement and friendship which binds together the two nations."

The Danubian Principalities.

The abdication of Prince COUZA was announced per the *Jara*. It was a forced affair, a large body of troops having invaded his palace and forced him to sign his abdication. On the following day, the 23d, in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Count DE FLANDERS, second son of the late king of the Belgians, was proclaimed Hospodar of Roumania, but the Count refused to accept the proffered position.

There was no disturbance of public order at Bucharest, while at Jassy and elsewhere general satisfaction was expressed.

Prince COUZA had received permission to leave the country.

Russian troops were said to be assuming a warlike attitude all alonz the banks of the Pruth, and precautionary measures are also reported from Turkey and Servia.

There were some apprehensions that complications might arise out of the expulsion of Prince COUZA, but the general impression was that no difficulty would be experienced. A perfect understanding in the matter was asserted to exist between the great European Powers, and an interchange of notes was said to have already taken place.

A Vienna dispatch says that France, Austria and Russia have agreed upon the expediency of a conference proposed by the Porte for the settlement of the Principalities—the Conference to be composed of delegates from the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris.

India.

The following official telegram was only twenty-one hours in transmission from India to London:

BROOTAN, Sunday, Feb. 25.

The guns lost at Dewangeri have been restored to our officers by the Bhootan Chief. The invading force will now return.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Feb. 24.

Import and Cotton Markets quiet. Cotton shipments of the week 42,000 bales. Exchange on London 2s. 1½d. Freights to Liverpool 51s.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Feb. 23.

Exchange 2s. 1½d. Freights 32s. 6d. to England.

A private telegram repeats the statement that the new cotton crop is 400,000 bales less than last year, owing to injury by frost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 27th were dull at 87½@87¼. Money active. Rates unchanged.

A new Chilian loan of £450,000 had been introduced.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 28—P. M.

COTTON.—The market has been active—the sales of Monday and Tuesday amounting to 27,000 bales, including 12,000 for speculation and export. Prices have improved and American is generally ½d. @ ¾d above the low quotations of Saturday last.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a firm business yesterday at the full rates of last week, and prices generally tended upward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour very quiet at late rates. Wheat in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Winter Red and Southern, 10s.@10s.6d. ℔ cental. Indian Corn quiet but steady. New Mixed American 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d. ℔ 480 ℔.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BRUCE & CO., BIGELAND & CO. report business active and prices tending upward. Beef firm at last week's advance. Pork scarce and about 2s. 6d. dearer on week. Bacon also scarce and firmly held at an advance of 1s. ℔ cwt. Butter unchanged; demand confined to the finer qualities. Cheese in speculative demand and 2s. dearer. Lard very firm; American, 75s.@76s. ℔ cwt. Tallow rather dearer: North American, 42s.@43s. ℔ cwt.

PETROLEUM.—Ashes quiet; small sales of pots at 32s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Cloves seed very dull: American red 42s.@48s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil unaltered. Resin quiet. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged. Petroleum easier; refined 2s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat generally firm for fine qualities. Flour dull, but steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee unchanged. Tea in fair demand at full rates. Rice firm, and held for an advance. Tallow strong and dearer; P. Y. C. 48s. 6d.@49s.

LATEST PER CITY OF BOSTON.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

The bank rate is unchanged.

The rumor of the resignation of RUSSELL is emphatically denied.

Fenian affairs are unchanged. The military in Ireland is to be further augmented.

The English Government has seized two vessels at London which were fitting out for the Chilian Government.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Sublime Porte has desired the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris to send each a Commissioner to Bucharest to inquire into the recent event at Roumania. The International Exhibition will take place in 1870.

WARSAW, Wednesday

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 10, 1866.

$1,650 U. S. 6s, '63...R.	117	100	Quick. Min. Co.		40¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, 81 R.	104½	1100	do.		40
15,000 U. S. 5s, 21 Coup.	104½	200	At. Mail S. Co.		130
7,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62	103	50	Pac. M. Scrip		103
40,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, C '64	103	150	Pacific M. S. Co.		210
5,000 U.S.6s, 1-40s	103½	300	Erie R.		81¼
31,500 N. Notes 7.-10s.		1300	do		81⅝
First Series....	93¾	100	do	s60	80
365,000 do. Sec. or.	90½	200	do	2d call.b60	82
26,000 do.	89¾	200	do		82
70,000 do. 2d call	90¼	200	N. Y. Central		90¾
850 do. 3d S. Small	89¼	100	do	b30	90¾
26,000 do. Small	90¾	100	do		90¾
20,000 do	89¾	100	do		90¾
5,000 Brooklyn City & Water Loan	92	100	do		90¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	61	500	do	2d call	91
15,000 do.	60¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.		103¾
10,000 do.	60⅛	2800	Reading R.		97¼
39,000 do.	61¼	1500	do	s30	97
10,000 Virginia 6s	68¾	1500	do		97⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s	83¼	500	do	s60	96¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	77	50	do	2d call	96¾
30,000 do	76½	200	do	s3	97
60,000 do	76	1700	Mich. S. & N.I.		73¾
15,000 do.	75¾	100	do		73¾
45,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91½	100	do	2d call	73¾
3,000 Erie 3d M.	96	700	do		73¾
8,000 Harlem 1st M.	100	4200	Cleve. & Pitts.		75¼
18,000 St. L. & Ul. 1st M.	90		do	s30	75¼
7,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	98	200	do	b30	75¼
7,000 Am. Gold	129⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.		26¼
6 Shoe & Leather R.	111	700	Chic. & N. W. P.		55¼
10 Metropol. Bank	121	200	Chi. & R. I.		107⅜
5 do	121½	100	do	s10	107⅞
15 Cen. National Bk.	103½	100	do	2d call	107⅞
25 Fourth Nat. Bank	97	100	Pitts., F.W. & C.		89¾
100 Del. & Hud. C.	139	100	do	b30	89¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	900	do		89¾
100 do	42¼	300	do	s30	89¾
100 do	42¼	200	do	b60	89¾
50 Wilkesbarre Coal	55	100	Alt. & T. H.		29
200 Schuylkill Coal	14				

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	76¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		73¾
100 Quick. M. Co.	39¾	100	do	s15	73¾
600 Western U. Tel.	68	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.		53¾
200 Cum. Coal P.	42¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.		89¾
300 Pac. M. S. S.	s30 210	100	do	s10	89¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	91¾	5	Chic. & Rk. Is.		105
105 Erie Railroad	s30 80¾	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	s60	57
300 do	81¼	100	Chic. & Alt.		113
400 Reading R.	97¾				

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	103	100	N. Y. Cen.		91¾
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do		91¾
20,000 do. 3d Series.	99¾	30	do	s7	91¾
22,000 do. 2d Ser.	99¾	300	do		91¾
1,000 do. 3d Ser.	99¾	500	Erie R.		82
20,000 Missouri 6s	76¾	100	do	s60	80
45,000 do	76¾	50	Erie R. Pref.		80
20,000 do	75	500	Cleve. & Pitts.		75¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104¾	300	Chi. & N.W.		25¾
3,000 do	104¾	100	P., Ft.W. & C.		89¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	9 ⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pr.		42
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	73¾				

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Schuylkill C.	15	200	Chic. & R. I.	s30	107⅛
100 N. Y. Central	s30 91	100	do		107⅛
250 Erie Railroad	82¼	100	do		c 107⅛
200 do	c 82	100	Chic. & N.W.	s3	25¾
200 do	c 82	300	do		25¾
200 do	s3 81¾	100	do	c	25¾
200 do	c 81¾	100	Chic. & N.W. P.		52¾
1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	73¾	100	do	c	52¾
300 do	s3 73¾	100	do		52¾
200 do	s60 70	100	P., F. W. & C.		89¾
900 Clev. & Pitts.	75¾	200	do	c	89¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pref.	17¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.		40¾
100 New-York Cen.	b3 91¾	100	Mariposa Min.		11¾
100 do	s3 91¾	100	M. So. & N. I.		73¾
700 do	s5 91¾	2100	do		73¾
200 do	91¾	100	do	s10	73¾
200 do	s3 91¾	100	do		73¾
3700 Erie Railroad	81¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	75¼
300 do	s3 81¾	200	do	s3	75¼
100 do	81¾	100	do		75¼
700 Hud. R. R.	103¾	300	do	s10	75¼
200 Reading R.	s30 97	200	do	s3	75¼
100 do	97¼	100	Chic. & N.W.P.		26¾
200 do	97¼	100	do		26¾
200 do	s30 97¼	100	P., F.W. & C.	s3	89¾
200 do	s3 97¾				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Cumb. Coa.	s3 42¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	b3	75¾
200 Mar. Pref.	s3 17¾	200	do	s3	75¾
100 New-York Cen.	91¾	1200	do	s3	75¾
300 do	91¾	200	do		75¾
3700 Erie R.	82¼	200	do	b3	75¾
100 do	s3 82¼	200	do		75¾
100 do	82¼	100	Chic. & R. Is.	s10	107⅛
100 do	b3 82¾	200	do	s30	107
200 Reading R.	s30 97	800	do		107⅛
200 do	s3 97¾	300	do	b10	107⅛
2800 do	98	200	Cleve. & Tol.		107⅞
300 M. S. & N. I.	73¾	100	C. & N. W. P.	s3	54¾
1000 Chi. & R. I.	s3 107⅛	100	do		55¼
300 do	s10 25¾	100	do	b10	54¾

MONDAY, March 12—A. M.

The largest gross import entries of the season were made at this port last week, $8,493,905 in value. But the amount on which duties were paid preliminary to throwing the foreign Dry-Goods and General Merchandise on the market was less than $5,600,000. Of the Dry Goods entered, $1,604,000 went into Bond, as against $848,000 of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond. The General Merchandise includes a number of India cargoes, a large share of which is bonded. The Export clearances were also unusually heavy of Cotton and other Domestic Produce, $6,803,881 in value.

The Spring trade in both Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods was feverish in prices, and made comparatively moderate in amount, owing to the continued decline in Gold, rather than the absence of buyers, who move with caution, and are only induced to take hold of any description of Goods by very decided concessions in price. At the very close on Saturday, there was a steadier feeling as to the influence of the price of Gold, which, as in May last, fell, for a brief time, below 130 ₱ cent., but which, instead of reacting as then 13 or 15 points, may possibly return to near the figure at which the Government was recently a free seller.

The Stock Exchange during the week was much excited on Erie Shares and very unsettled on the Railway speculation generally, advancing decidedly on some descriptions but closing on lower quotations on others. The power of numbers, if not the weight of purse, continues on the *Bear* side, but not to the extent which distinguished the movements in January and February. In Government Securities the changes are not important. They hold on a firm course, on the steady improvement of the Public Credit and Finances, irrespective of the fluctuations in Gold.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,493,905, against the total entries of $3,705,288 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $6,803,-831 against $3,657,542 same week last year. The Export of specie amounts to $556,284 against $20,015 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,297,452. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,425 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,074.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	Jan. 20	$6,450,863
August	24,253,339	Jan. 27	4,929,698
September	22,486,272	Feb. 3	7,222,573
October	23,056,753	Feb. 10	6,574,658
November	26,869,125	Feb. 17	8,133,295
December	25,921,645	Feb. 24	7,250,543
Jan. 6	4,163,468	March 3	6,107,765
Jan. 13	4,871,730	March 10	8,493,905
Total to date since July 1			$185,697,735
Against same time last year			103,222,463
Increase since July 1			$101,875,272

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to January 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	Jan. 24	$4,860,386
August	14,681,077	Jan. 31	3,449,476
September	15,028,314	Feb. 7	5,917,607
October	17,277,246	Feb. 14	3,777,207
November	28,080,426	Feb. 21	4,926,307
December	22,825,305	Feb. 28	3,199,051
Jan. 10	4,041,557	March 7	6,803,881
Jan. 17	5,003,598		
Total to date since July 1			$149,730,515
Against same time last year			172,135,275
Decrease since July 1			$22,404,760
Gold, March 10, 1866			132½ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 11, 1865			190½ ₱ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,988	Jan. 20	$695,874
August	1,554,398	Jan 27	595,912
September	2,494,973	Feb. 3	292,568
October	2,316,226	Feb. 10	493,449
November	2,048,180	Feb. 17	445,439
December	2,762,161	Feb. 24	580,195
Jan. 6	554,027	March 3	76,458
Jan. 13	660,602	March 10	556,284
Total to date, since July 1			$17,078,771
Against same time last year			25,637,392
Decrease since July 1			$8,558,621

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	December	$2,519,933
August	1,861,206	January	3,301,408
September	2,057,144	February	3,633,431
October	2,479,087	March 5	1,469,286
November	1,852,871		
Total to date, since July 1			$19,223,077
Against same time last year			11,212,823
Increase since July 1			$7,957,254

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,908,190	July	$6,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
Septtember	15,037,092	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,668,926
November	10,128,901	November	4,243,788
December	8,378,336	December	2,788,684
January	12,469,866	January	5,736,668
February	12,618,758	February	430,090
March 3	1,460,991	March 3	1,189,943
March 10	2,297,452	March 10	882,715
Total	$96,933,994	Total	$31,434,465

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	133¼	@129⅞	@132⅞
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years		103⅛	@103
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years		90¾	@90⅝ @90⅜
New-York Central		90¾	@91⅞
New-York and Erie	85¼	@87⅛	@85⅞
Rock Island		106¼	@107⅜
Michigan Southern		69¾	@70⅜
Michigan Central		104	@102
Illinois Central		116	@115
Hudson River		102¾	@103⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		76¾	@75⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago		80¾	@80⅜
Chicago and Northwestern		24¾	@25⅜
Almaden Quicksilver		43¼	@40⅜
Mariposa Gold		11¾	@11⅜
Cumberland		44¾	@45
Reading		98¾	@97⅞
Northwestern Preferred		85¾	@85⅜
Canton Land Co.		44¾	@45⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates		25¾	@24⅝

The price of Gold opened Saturday morning at 130¼ ₱ cent. and fell to 129¼ ₱ cent., at which figure it remained a few minutes, and then reacted to 130¾, and in the course of the day to 130¾@131@131¼ ₱ cent. A portion of the *Short* interest appeared to be satisfied with 130 ₱ cent., and began to cover their outstanding contracts. The Customs demand of the week adds up $2,297,452, and the Exports of Gold and Silver bars $558,284, of which $155,799 by the day's steamers. The receipts from California on Monday were $1,469,286, and the disbursement of Gold Interest from the Treasury Office for the week $882,712.

The market for Money closed fully one per cent. cheaper to the Brokers than the previous week; the rule of the Street now is 6 ₱ cent., and some considerable balances offered to leading firms at 5 ₱ cent. on call.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Securities were quiet on the Gold bearing Stocks, and active on 7.30 ₱ cents at Friday's rates. The Railways opened weak early in the day, but after 12 o'clock the demand improved, and business continued good up to the close of the regular Afternoon Boards. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways generally firm. Gold advanced to 132¾ ₱ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91	90¾	Northwest.	25¾	25⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103	N. West Pref.	85	82¾
U. S. 7.30s	99⅝	99⅝	Rock Island	107¼	107¾
N. Y. Central	91¾	91¾	Fort Wayne	80¾	80
Erie	82¾	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	42½	42
Hudson	102¾	103¼	Quicksilver	41	40¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	73¾	73¾	Canton	45¾	43¾
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Pittsburgh	75¾	75¾	American Gold	132¾	132¾
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	110¼	Irving	108¼
Commerce	107	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	130	Market	110
Seventh Ward	105	Nassau	107
State of New York	106	Shoe and Leather	110
Commerce	106	Corn Exchange	110¼
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	107	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	94	Importers' & Traders'	160
American Exchange	110	Park	150
Pacific	165	Central National	108
Chatham	130	First National	97
Bank of Republic	109	Ninth National	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Han. & St. J. Land G.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con.	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	93
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	99½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '73	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	92
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	77.92	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S.F.	85.100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Harlem 1st mort.	69-72.100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	89
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds	62
Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	82
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '88	90½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,629,014 68; for Customs, $450,000; on account Loan, $14,000; Coin Certificates, $578,000. Payments, $1,700,981 05. Balance, $89,478,610 77.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company show a gross traffic for 1865 as follows:

Total from their own road	$2,696,377
Difference received from Fort Wayne Road	148,113
Gross receipts, 1865	$2,844,490
In 1864:	
From their own line	$2,512,315
Less difference *paid* Fort Wayne	187,689—$2,324,626
Increas ed traffic on $1,000,000 added to capital for new equipments, &c.	$519,864

The net income from the traffic of 1865 is $884,692. The net from the traffic of 1864, $818,-990. We have not yet seen the pamphlet Report of the Company, but we derive the above figures from a statement circulated in Wall-street on Saturday, and designed, by adding new capital, to the expenses of the Road, (although $1,000,000 new capital was voted for new equipment, stations, &c., then contracted for, at the previous annual meeting,) to damage the market credit of the stock.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company until recently held a judgment claim for $468,000 for mortgage interest advanced for the La Crosse Road, (Eastern Division,) and the United States Court had decreed the sale of the road, subject of course to the prior liens, in satisfaction of this $468,000 unless the money was forthcoming by a certain day. This division of the La Crosse Road, though intended to be bought in by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, was not essential to their through line to the Mississippi River, nor material to their city stations at Milwaukee. But the party representing the old La Crosse (adverse) interest, induced four or five Pennsylvania Railway gentlemen to advance the $468,000, with the prospect of a new (and supposed rival) organization, under which they could resell to great and immediate advantage to the St. Paul Company, or failing to do so, could run the old line in competition and to profit. The organization was made as the "Milwaukee and Minnesota Company," but the whole negotiation thus far has resulted in nothing more than to defeat the sale of the Road under the $468,000 decree, only to postpone, for a brief season, its foreclosure in fresh defaults of interest. On the 1st inst. there was such a default, under one pretext or another, on one of the original mortgages, and others will probably follow unless the Pennsylvania gentlemen take the matter in hand by personal supervision, prepared to make further considerable advances to save their first venture. The following address appears in the Milwaukee papers:

To the Bondholders secured by the Bronson and Soutter Mortgage on the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad:

A notice signed by MATT. H. CARPENTER, solicitor of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appears in the papers of this City on the 1st of March, addressed to you, stating that the money to pay your coupons, failing due March 1, was in the hands of the receiver of the United States Court, and would be paid out of the order of the Court.

On inquiry of the receiver, I learn that he has no funds in his hands subject to the control of the Minnesota company or applicable to any such purpose. That the only money in his hands is an unsettled balance arising from the operation of the road by him as receiver—the amount of which is unknown. But whatever it may be it matters not, as it is not applicable to the payment of this interest. The judgment creditors of the La Crosse Company, whose liens are subject to your mortgage, but superior to the rights of the Minnesota Company, have the first lien or equity upon this fund, and these judgment liens greatly exceed the amount in the receiver's hands.

The receiver was originally appointed on the application of one of these judgment creditors, but nothing has been realized on these judgments for the reason that the whole net income was applied to the payment of the past due interest of your mortgage and the other prior mortgages. That interest was never fully paid until the 4th of January last, when the Minnesota Company, which claims to be a purchaser, subject to all these liens, paid all interest past due on incumbrances prior to these judgments. There was then no claim to or lien upon this fund prior to the rights of these judgment creditors, and they, immediately, made application for this money to be applied in payment of their judgments, which is now pending in Court.

The rights of these judgment creditors to this fund was clear and undoubted when their application was made, and they will insist that the subsequent default of the Minnesota Company in paying the $40,000 due you, and $11,000 due the bondholders of the city mortgage (which is not mentioned in the above notice,) which fell due March 1st, does not affect their right to this money, and they will resist any attempt to appropriate it to any other purpose than the payment of their judgments.

JOHN W. CARY,
Attorney for said Judgment Creditors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 5,198 bbls. Flour, 903 bbls. and 3,593 bags Corn Meal, 493 bushels Wheat, 2,020 bushels Corn, 2,867 bushels Oats, 1,574 bbls. Pork, 1,868 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,574 pkgs. Lard, 117 pkgs. Beef, 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots at $7 62½@7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the inspection warehouses this morning, 1,373 bbls., including 1,282 bbls. Pots, and 96 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is dull and drooping. Java at 27¼c.@28¼c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 20½c. @22c.; Rio at 17½c.@21¼c.; and St. Domingo at 17¼c. @17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at declining rates. Middlings 40c.@41c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 12,644 bales, making 181,606 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 623,510 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's sales and resales have been 15,800 bales. The exports since Tuesday have been 4,180 bales, making 23,942 bales since March 1, 1866, and 298,630 bales since Sept. 1, 1865. The stock on hand is estimated at about 240,000 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERBEGA notice thus: "The fluctuation and decline of gold having wiped out the small margin that has been in the exporters' favor, and the Liverpool advices being very unfavorable, our market for the week has been depressed, and prices have gradually declined, closing very weak, and in buyers' favor. There is a full supply of Cotton offering, and holders lose less time than formerly in meeting the market. There are, however, no signs of their being demoralized, and they do not force the market, only accept the situation. We have to notice a very marked change in the estimates of the amount of Cotton likely to be grown next season. As the condition of the South becomes better known, it is conceded that the popular estimate has placed the probable amount of the next season's crop at too high a figure. The inducements for growing Cotton are certainly large, but the difficulties from disorganized capital and labor are known to be great, and in place of two millions of bales being among the low estimates, it is the amount now more generally conceded as the probable full amount of the next season's crop. The Cotton Goods market is irregular and lower. Standards, 25½c.; Print Cloths, 13½c., with more doing at the decline. We continue our table of receipts at the principal ports, as follows:

	Av'ge w'kly rec'pts f'm Sept. 1 to Jan. 14.	Rec'pts for the 4 weeks end'g Feb. 24.	Rec'pts for week end'g March 3.	Rec'pts for week end'g March 10.
New-Orleans	19,312	78,227	13,000	—
Mobile	13,126	42,135	12,000	—
Savannah	5,409	25,307	7,651	—
Charleston	3,252	9,536	2,193	—
Galveston	5,600	16,953	—	—
New-York, from North Carolina	6,957	26,054	4,622	40,164
Virginia, Baltimore and by Railroad	6,337	26,054	4,622	40,164

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Cobbers' Notes*—Brown Sheetings —Augusta, 36-inch, 25c.; Augusta, 30-inch, 21c.; Bedford, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Anthony Manufacturing Company, 36-inch, 31c.; Palmer River, 36-inch, 28c.; Wheaton, 11-inch, 25c.; Palermo, 37-inch, 30c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnel, 19c.; Amoskeag, 18c.; Arnold, 18c. Delaines—Hamilton, 25c.; Pacific, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 25c.; Hartford, 23c. Cambrics—Manville, 18c.; Victory, 10c. Silesias—Massapequa, 40c.; Lonsdale, 30c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Laconia F, 35c. Ticks—Omega B, 50c.; Omega A, 60c. Denims—Arkwright Brown, 36c.; Arkwright Blue, 37c. Sheetings—Wamsutta, 11¾c. Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Louisville—Trade only fair; Staple Prints, 20c.@21c.; Sheetings, 27c. St. Louis—Some goods selling, but at less than Eastern quotations. Providence—Trade very dull; market weak, with no sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite limited, and prices have favored buyers, especially in the instance of low grades. Sales since our last 7,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 10@$8 20, chiefly at $7 15@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@	$7 30
Extra State	7 10	@	8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@	11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@	8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80	@	12 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@	11 75
Poor to very common extra Western	6 90	@	7 50
Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 20@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 50@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine sale at 50c.@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.			

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel to-day. Sales since our last, 21,500 bushels, including White Canada at 90, and Milwaukee Club, part choice, at $1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited request at declining prices. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at 68½c.@74c. for unsound, and 75c.@78c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, including Prime at 55c.@56c. Canada and State at 59c.@62c.; old Western at 51c.@55c.; new Western at 35c.@43c.; Canada at 54c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 1,500 bushels Rye at 72c.; 850 bushels State Barley at 95c., and 1,100 bushels Barley Malt at $1 25 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is inactive to-day at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 3,265 hides; and 44,100 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 11,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20@22½ lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22@24 lbs., on private terms; 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@ 25 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, kips, 12 lbs., on private terms; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 25 lbs., gold, on private terms; 6,200 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 16½c.@16¾c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 25@ 28 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Southern, 17@ 20 lbs., on private terms; 300 City Slaughters, steers, 40 lbs., on private terms; 50 bales Buenos Ayres Cow, 9@10 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 303,500, (same time last year 241,600; year before, 286,900,) and 350 bales. The stock consists of 82,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and kips;) 31,000 Dry Rio Grande; 63,400 Dry Orinoco; 10,000 Dry California; 7,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 15,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 9,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 1,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo; 2,000 Dry Bahia; 8,800 Dry New-Orleans and Western; 27,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 19,200 Dry Gamblia and Bissau; 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,700 Wet Salted California; 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: Hemlock Sole—During the week the demand has been fair, and sales were about equal to receipts. For choice leather prices have been steady, while for parcels of inferior leather holders have submitted to a decline of 1c. ₱ lb. California and Orinoco light and middle weights are scarce. Transactions, although numerous, were principally of small extent. Stock in dealers' hands moderate. Oak Sole—Prime leather sells readily at full prices. The receipts from tanneries have been small. Within the last few days rather more buoyancy is apparent in the market. Week's receipts of sole leather about 51,000 sides.

LATH—Has been in moderate request, closing as high as $5 50 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 15; Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 37½c.@52½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits of Turpentine at 92c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Crude Ac. at $6 75; Resin at $4 12½@$16 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 38@ $1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50 @$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 80; Neat's Foot Oil at 90c.@ 95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 36@$1 37 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request, at 26c.@26½c. for Crude; 43c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 61c.@ 63c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again receded, under a renewed pressure of speculative lots on the market, which closes heavily and irregularly. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 56 for New Mess, closing at $26 31¼ cash; $26 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 for old Prime Mess; $25 26 for new do.; and $20 50@ $21 for new Prime, in bbls. Sales are also made of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $26 25@$26 87½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy at 11c.@ 12¾c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18¾c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon rules heavy including Cumberland Cut at 15¾c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 16c.@16¼c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@16½c.; Long Clear and Short Clear at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.; sales 300 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in rather more request at 12c.@12½c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard rules heavy; sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 16¾c.@16¾c. Beef continues in fair request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand; sales, 150 tcs. Prime Mess, part at $34 per tierce. Beef Hams are dull and down to $38@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 40c.@ 55c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet and heavy at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Goat have been in fair demand, principally Mexican, of which the supply on the market is very limited, and prices are firm. Other descriptions in the inquiry is restricted and the rates lower. We note sales of 14 bales Buenos Ayres and 64 bales Cape on private terms. Deer remain comparatively neglected, and pr

DRY GOODS

TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS, (in all widths,) DAMASK TABLE LINENS, CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, En Suite. DAMASK DOYLES, HUCK, and DAMASK TOWELS and TOWELINGS. EFGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS AND FLANNELS. MARSEILLES QUILTS, FURNITURE DIMITY, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, BLACK WALNUT AND GILT CORNICES, PINS, BANDS, LOOPS, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, (Embossed and Embroidered.) ALSO, PLAIN, STRIPED and PLAID NAINSOOK, SWISS, CAMBRIC, and MULL MUSLINS, PERCALES, and A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, AND WHITE GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT AND UNDER MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING SHAWLS, IN INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, FRENCH CA'SHMERE, PAISLEY, ZEPHYR AND RAW SILK SHAWLS. PLAIN WHITE, BLACK AND FANCY LAMA WOOL SHAWLS, (LONG AND SQUARE.) ALSO, ALPINE WOOL SHAWLS, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE PRODUCED THIS SEASON.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

CLOTHS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, MELTONS, TWEEDS, WATERPROOFS, &c., &c., OF ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE COLORS AND FABRICS. ALSO, LINEN AND COTTON DRILLS, DUCKS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES, CONTILS, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE WHITE POINT, POINT APPLIQUE. AND BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS, OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND QUALITY. ALSO, BLACK AND WHITE LAMA LACE SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

RETAIL, 1866.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, OWING TO THE FALL IN GOLD. ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL AND VARIED STOCK OF ALL THE NOVELTIES PRODUCED THIS SEASON, IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, BRIDAL SATINS, ALL THE POPULAR MAKES OF MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA BLACK SILKS, SUITABLE FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND SUITES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, GRENADINE BAREGES, MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

ALSO, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, POINT AND BLACK THREAD LACES IN COLLARS, SETS, AND BY THE YARD. PARIS EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS AND WET PRICES.

VALENTINE & CO., fully pledged to retain the wide reputation of as the LEADING RETAIL HOUSE in the Metropolis, and to abate the prevailing extravagantly high prices, are now retailing

SHEPHERD PLAIDS at	20 cts. a yard
FINE MOURNING POPLINS	30 cts. a yard
SUPER BAYADERE PLAIDS	25 cts. a yard
FINE SILK STRIPE ALPACA	38 cts. a yard
FINE TWILLED PERSIAN	30 cts. a yard
PLAID SILK GRENADINES	30 cts. a yard
PLAID LAMA NATIVE MARSEILLES	75 cts. a yard
FINE QUALITY BRILLIANTES	25 cts. a yard
FINE WHITE LINEN FLOOR DAMASK	$1 75 a yard.
HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS	1 00 a yard.
3-4 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLIN	25 cts. a yard
12-8 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLIN	38 cts. a yard
LINN	23 cts. a yard
STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS	25 cts. a yard
FINE DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS	3 00 each.
HEAVY QUILTS, FINE QUALITY	1 00 each.
WOOLE TABLE COVERS	88 each.
FINE EMBROIDERED LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS	38 cts. each.
FRENCH COTTILE CORSETS	3 00 a pair.
DOLLAR KID GLOVES	65 cts. a pair.
BEST QUALITY UNDRESSED KID GLOVES	88 cts. a pair.
BLACK ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YD. PIECES	1 00 a piece.

And an immense variety of other good, consisting, in part, of Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR, MADE-UP GOODS AND HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, FANCY GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Curtain Laces, Damasks, Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Hoop Skirts, Fancy Perfumery, Dress Trimmings, Hair Nets, Coils, Braids, Ladies' Fine Scarfs, best quality of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, &c., all under ruling prices.

VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION!!!

Ready-to-day. New Spring Ribbons, Millinery Silks, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, and everything new and desirable in Straw Bonnets, Hats and Bloomers.

EDWD. RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st, Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.

Great sale of muslins, prints, ginghams, &c.; good muslin 25 cents, worth 31c.; 28c. worth 34c.; 31c. worth 37½c. New-York Mills 52½c. by the piece; Wamsutta 37½c.; Amoskeag A, 37½c; Forrestdale 37½c.; 4-4 Hill, 37½c.; Bartlett 33c.; also, wet black silks (good quality) from auction, a great bargain.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S. SPRING STOCK OPENING. RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,

STRAW GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, Between 25th and 26th-sts.

R. H. MACY.

All the POPULAR BRANDS of MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS. Full stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Lace Curtains, &c. TARLATANS, BALMORAL SKIRTINGS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, TUCKED AND HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER. FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &C.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Latest designs at retail, MONDAY, March 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FOR SPRING. A full assortment at Retail, MONDAY, March 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FOR SPRING, AT RETAIL, MONDAY, MARCH 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at retail, MONDAY, March 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. A full assortment of UNDER CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., including the latest Spring novelties. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c., for Spring, at retail, MONDAY, March 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. Large additions have been made to our upholstery department, and we are now prepared to execute orders in all its branches. LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Brocatels, reps, printed lastings, chintzes, furniture coverings, damask, cornices, tassels, bands, and fixtures of every kind, BELOW REGULAR PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.; Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, Printed Linens, French and English Prints, French and Dublin Poplins, Alpicas, Printed Mohairs, Delaines, Bareges, Embroidered Silk Tissues, &c., &c., and every variety of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS At retail MONDAY, March 12. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S, CLOAKS, SILK BASQUINES AND JACQUETS, Will be opened on Monday; also, a large stock of SPRING CLOTH CIRCULARS, JACQUETS, BASQUINES, offered at very low prices, having been manufactured before the regular season. Selling out of the CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., from the working room, at LESS THAN COST. JACONETS, PERCALES, POIL DE CHENES, just received from Paris. LEGRAIN. No. 729 Broadway.

CARPETINGS. Importations of NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 45 6 Broadway, near Grand-st., Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AT KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE. EIGHTH-AVENUE GREAT PANIC SALE. PRICES WAY DOWN. ON MONDAY. A FIRST-RATE SHIRTING-MUSLIN, 18c. HEAVY YARD-WIDE BLEACHED, 23c. HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 20c. EXCELLENT BLEACHED MUSLINS, 18c. SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 20c. FRENCH CHINTZES, 18c. PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 18c. 12,000 YARDS DRESS-GOODS, 10c., 12c., 15c. 15,000 YARDS PLAID CHALLIES, 18c., 25c. 10,000 YARDS ALPACAS, 25c. 20,000 YARDS BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37c. GOODS MUST BE SOLD. CASE ENGLISH CALICOS. CASE FRENCH CALICOS. 20,000 YARDS LAWNS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED. WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, 3,000 YARDS POPLINS, 20c. and 25c. REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS. CASE TABLE LINEN, 44c. to 62½c. CASE LINEN TOWELING, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. CASE LINEN TOWELS, 20c., 22c., 25c., 30c. 22 CASES WET GOODS. DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY MUSLINS. 3,000 YARDS JACONET MUSLINS, 18. 2,500 YARDS CAMBROOK MUSLINS. 3,000 YARDS FIGURED SWISSES. 3,000 YARDS FINE SWISSES. 8,000 PAIRS LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 12½c., 15c. 3,500 PAIRS MISSES' COTTON HOSE, 15c., 18c. 2,000 PAIRS LADIES' IRON FRAMES, 31c. 2,000 PAIRS GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 12½c., 15c. 3,500 PAIRS ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 31c., 37½c. IMMENSE REDUCTION. 3,000 LINEN BOSOMS, 15c., 20c., 25c. 2,500 LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 20c. 3,000 GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. 2,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED, 12½c. PANIC SALE. EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT. 5,000 WORKED BANDS, From 6c. to $4. 500 PIECES MUSLIN, CHEAP. 2,000 YARDS DOTTED SILK VAIL LACE, 25c. GLOVE DEPARTMENT. 15,000 PAIRS (SOME GOOD BARGAINS.) HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. HOSIERY AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. GREAT SLAUGHTER OF PRICES. 15,000 YARDS TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c. 2,000 YARDS BONNET RIBBONS, 10c. to 25c. 5,000 YARDS BONNET RIBBONS, 31c. to 50c. SILK VELVETS, 10c., 15c., PIECE. SILK VELVETS, 20c., 31c., PIECE. 10,000 YARDS TRIMMING VELVETS. YOU CAN BUY AT YOUR PRICE. FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 30,000 SPOOLS COTTON, CLOSING OUT. 20,000 LARGE SPOOLS SILKS, 3c. 16,000 PAPERS BEST PINS, 4c. 12,000 BOXES HAIR PINS, 1c. 25,000 SKEINS WORKING COTTON, 2c. BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, TAPES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., (very low.) WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av., Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY. MILLIKEN & CO., No. 718 BROADWAY, DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY FRENCH and GERMAN LINEN GOODS, mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices. EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS. AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. The largest stock of Straw Goods in this City. Daily from auction, Ribbons, Silks, Millinery, Laces, &c., &c. From which we offer cut lengths much cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Mark the address. EDWD. RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Entrance to the wholesale department No. 66 Allen-st. Second floor, Straw Goods. Third floor, Ribbons and Millinery Goods. Fourth floor, Case Goods only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—KID gloves only $1; real black kids, 90 cents; undressed kids, 75 cents; misses' kids, 50 cents; cloth from 25 cents. Cheap hosiery and under garments, at W. J. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF FINE FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK TRIMMINGS. ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF WIDE SKIRT INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS, ALL FRESH GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Have just received, at retail, NOVELTIES IN CLUNY-LACE-TRIMMED SKIRTS, CHEMISES AND DRAWERS. ALSO, EMBROIDERED RUFFLE SKIRTS AND SHAKSPEARE COLLARS, POINT LACE, EMPRESS AND JUGE COLLARS, BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., the latest Paris novelties. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRESS GOODS Purchased at the recent large auction sales, will be opened at retail, MONDAY, MARCH 12, ALSO, ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES, in robes and thin materials, Suitable for the SPRING SEASON, received by the last steamers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED. NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON, J. T. HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR. Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable history of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn. SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ALL RESPECTABLE competent girls with good reference. Protestant and others, of all nations, for first-class situations in city and country families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and summer resorts, at highest wages. Notice—to smart girls with good reference, no charge until engaged. Apply WESLEY'S select employment office, No. 88 4th-av., near 11th-st., through the week. N. B. All Protestant girls lately landed can be suited without delay.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.—LOCAL Agents and City solicitors wanted by a first-class Life Insurance Company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Clergymen, teachers and business men who have some leisure time can largely increase their incomes by introducing "WELLS'S" business. Energetic and reliable parties will find very liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Post-office Box No. 6,761.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, TO solicit in this City, and to travel and appoint agents in this State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, by a first-class company; competent men who understand the business can be well paid. Address, with reference, INSURANCE, Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., a number of upper servants and companions, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, chambermaids, excellent and other cooks, laundresses, young girls and American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT woman, with good City references, to take charge of children and attend to the housekeeping; one who has similar care of young children desired. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 130 East 24th-st., (old No. 52) near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER AND FARMer, with small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce satisfactory recommends from last employer. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG UNMARRIED MEN to fill vacancies in a Baltimore wholesale cabinet undertaker's and upholsterer's ware-rooms and dwelling house; none need apply unless thoroughly competent, honest and of fixed habits of sobriety and industry. Address, covering references, Box No. 1,022 Baltimore Post-office, for two weeks.

WANTED—A MACHINE TENDER FOR A Fourdrinier Machine; none need to apply but those who thoroughly understand their business. The highest wages will be given. The best of references will be required. Apply to DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—WANTED, AN intelligent young woman of unexceptionable character, accustomed to children, to take care of and teach a little child. Apply between 12 and 2 P. M., on Monday, at No. 21 Park-place, up stairs.

SMELTERS.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED practical smelter who has had charge of works for the smelting of lead and silver ores. One thoroughly competent may address Box No. 5,458 Post-office, stating references, &c.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED—At the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

WANTED.—A BOY, AGED ABOUT 12, WITH a good soprano voice; to one possessing proper natural qualifications the greatest advantages, musical and pecuniary, will be offered. For particulars address, stating age, MUSIC, Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WET-NURSE FOR A FAMILY in the City. Good reference required. One having lost her own child preferred. Apply at 45 3d-ave., from 11 till 2; and 5 to 7.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to Staten Island; one accustomed to plain country work; Protestant preferred. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT THE PROTESTANT Agency, No. 125 4th-av., a first-class cook, laundress, waitress, nurse, and a single lady's maid and seamstress; none but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY IN NEW-JERSEY, a first-class nurse—a Protestant; City reference required. Apply two days, 11 to 2, SANDERS, 45 3d-av.

AGENTS WANTED FOR TAYLOR'S SUperior inks. Address J. TAYLOR, 113 West 12th-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OF GOOD AD-dress to solicit a portion of advertisements for a daily journal. Address H. H., Box No. 1,291 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Apply, with good City references, at No. 56 West 37th-st., on Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR AN office. Apply to F. G. WHEELER, 47 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable and garden, from about the 15th of June to the 1st of October, either on the Northern Railroad, N. J., or the Morris and Essex Railroad or Hudson River, not more than two hours from the City; rent not to exceed $250. Address M., Box No. 5,899 Post-office, New-York.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER Box No. 3,331, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—BETWEEN 9TH AND 50th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., by a small family, (no children) a small two or three-story high-stoop house, with all modern conveniences. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., G., Post-office Box No. 1,197.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor by a gentleman and wife, from the first of May for a year, between Washington-place, Ninth-st., Broadway and University-place. Address A. B., Box No. 1,900 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL UNFURnished house, within 1½ hours' ride from the City, and on the line of a railroad. Address, stating lowest terms and particulars, M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A CENtral location, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; the property will be well taken care of. Address TENANT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A three-story house in a good location, up town. Address P., Box No. 4581, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, suitable for three persons; also room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND AN agreeable home, with breakfast and tea, in a private family; pleasant location; ten minutes' walk from the Central Park. House has modern improvements. Cars every two minutes. Unexceptionable reference exchanged. Inquire at music-store, No. 563 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1866, IN (this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, who will rent a partly furnished house of rooms; a private family preferred; board not to exceed $18 per week; references given. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN Only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 203 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av., large room for one or two gentlemen; handsomely furnished; without board; gas and bath; no moving in May.

WANTED—BOARD IN A CENTERL PRIVATE family or private boarding-house for gentleman and daughter; reference exchanged; terms not to exceed $12 per week each. Address E., Box No. 1071 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SMALL ROOM and board with a respectable family; terms moderate. Address BOARDER, Station G, New-York.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR also several furnished rooms to let with board, No. 183 East 19th-st.

BOARD—AT NO. 147 WEST 14TH-ST., THE THIRD floor, and also a suite on the second, elegantly furnished. References exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM FOR ONE GENTLEMAN. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FROM THE 1st of May, by a party of six or eight adults, within 30 miles of New-York, line of the Hudson River preferred. Address L., Box No. 2,843 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN A private family, 16 miles from city, on New-Haven Railroad, may be obtained on reasonable terms. Address ZION, B. 1 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of four or five persons, within an hour's travel from the City. Address B., Box No. 3,046 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES B. MILLS & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, Office, No. 34 Cedar-st. Wanted, all kinds of properties for sale. ALSO, Wanted, houses and parts of houses furnished and unfurnished, in city and country. We have tenants waiting to suit all locations.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—THE residence of H. P. Kellogg, Esq., at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated upon the Sound shore, and finely shaded by trees of large growth and great beauty. Also, to let near the above, a small house, 10 rooms, in good order, with part of the furniture for sale. P. O. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 34 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 30 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at No. 389 West Washington Market, Between Fulton and Day sts. COMBES & NIXS.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 16 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage house, 9 rooms; fine view of the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains convenient for business men; stock includes 1 farm-horse, 2 cows, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Morgan horses, 6 years old, drive double or single, and one good saddle-horse; 1 coupe road-away, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, for sale, part of the furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and a smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS—Located near Morristown, N. J., two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Station, and two hours' ride from New-York; comprising thirty acres of rich and productive land, one-third stocked with fruits of various kinds; a large and substantial two-story dwelling-house, with a small cottage additional, good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., and with plenty of good water; the land rising constantly in value. For further particulars, inquire during this fortnight of H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., 27 Wall-st.

MELROSE.—FOR SALE AT MELROSE, TEN minutes from Harlem Bridge, a cottage house with large garden (13 lots), well stocked with every description of fruit, 360 grape-vines in full bearing; 50 pear trees, quince, cherry and plum trees; large beds of strawberries; raspberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus bed, &c., &c.; situated on Elton-st., 200 feet west from Courtland-av., and running through to Gouverneur-av., having a splendid view of surrounding country. Also, two lots, 25x100, opposite, for sale. Apply to P. McHUGH, on the premises, or at No. 326 Broadway.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and in waste land; the house is large and in every convenience; good farm house and extensive outbuildings, such as barns, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c. The view, both of river and inland, unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FURNISHED.—For sale, one of the most elegant and costly residences in the vicinity of the City, (or to rent for a private family for two years;) location on Fordham Heights, about 3 miles from Central Park; grounds, about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation and ornamentation; mansion very large, overlooking the Central Park, the High Bridge, the water and extensive inland. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. At the first-class, extra width house No. 162 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with or without ground adjoining, in garden; house 26 feet wide, complete in every respect, just put in perfect order; not occupied; is open and can be seen any time in day; terms very favorable. For further particulars apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT NORWALK.—FOR SALE, A FINE, LARGE residence, delightfully situated; house nearly new; supplied with gas, furnace and excellent water, extensive grounds, fruits and garden; an abundance of garden and other fruits; less than two hours' distant to New-York; convenient to railroad and steamboat; price $22,000. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CORNER HOUSE, WITH STABLE, FOR SALE—The elegant extra width house No. 2 Second-place, corner of H nry-st., Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide, three stories; neighborhood first-class; house in first-rate order; not occupied; can be seen at any time by applying at No. 18 Second-place. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins sts. Also, to let, a furnished brown-stone house on 1st-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to H. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN RYE—AN IMPROVED TRACT of 12 acres, pleasantly situate 1 and convenient to the depot, on which are two handsome dwellings, one very large, and a smaller, with outbuildings, &c. Price, also, a noble academic hall. The property is offered entire, or as three separate places. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 438 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA—A COTTAGE COMmanding a beautiful view of the East River; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; is every way worthy a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

IMMEDIATE SALE AND POSSESSION, AT A SACRIFICE—A three-story high-stoop brick, brown-stone basement house; good sub-cellar; all modern improvements; in good order. Corner location, Union-st., Brooklyn. Price $6,000, $4,500 of same now on mortgage, and can remain. A. PARSONS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with sixty-four acres of land, situated on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, together with the stock and farming utensils on the same; is within 1½ miles of depot. Price $18,000; or will exchange for desirable Brooklyn property. For particulars, apply to M. R. CUSACK, No. 110 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR sale, containing 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, &c., pleasantly situated, about 2 miles from depot, and commanding a good view of the Hudson. Fine stables, carriage-house, and outbuildings, and four acres of land, including good fruit garden. House nearly new. Address Box No. 5,830 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FISHKILL—A beautifully situated place of 17 acres, with a good brick house containing 9 rooms; also a barn. Has fine spring water and a great variety of fruit, and is situated near the healthy village of Matteawan, in full view of the Hudson River. Also a beautiful place of 9 acres for sale. Inquire of J. F. ALLEN, No. 64 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, 40 by 40 feet, with 1 acre of ground; stable, &c., on Bay Ridge; the Greenwood cars pass constantly, and the residence is noted for salubrity; price $5,500. Apply to OVINGTON BROS., No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to H. A. OVINGTON, Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FORTY ACRES IN East Chester, fronting on the road to the landing—also on the road to Reed's Mill—on which there is a fine building site. Apply to Mr. RUTHERFORD, East Chester, or to THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT SUCCASUNNA, N. J.—15 minutes from Drakeville Station, Morris & Essex Railroad, cottage house, pleasantly located, 10 rooms, good barn, four acres land; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES VANNIER, with Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT THE corner 2d-place and Smith-street; location very fine. House 32x46 feet, lot 22x125, count-yard in front; house is three-story, basement and cellar, brown-stone front, with the modern improvements. Price $11,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, hard-finished, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B. D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST., A full-sized brick dwelling-house, in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap, $16,500, if applied for immediately. For permits to see, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A GOOD HOUSE with modern improvements; lot 100 feet front, with fine garden and stable; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. MERRILL, American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MEDIUMsized four-story brown-stone house, handsomely fresco-painted and in good order, with all the modern improvements; possession given by April 10. Apply immediately at No. 109 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story basement and attic brown-stone house, No. 108 Pierrepont-st., has all the improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 95 ACRES AT WESTbury, L. I. Large and handsome house, 2 barns and outbuildings, in good order,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. 14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, the STAR OF THE NORTH. Opera. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Alles. Bousio, Cairoli, Mme. Rothehardt, Signors Irfre, Antonucci, Sarti, Barili, Muller, &c. Conductor, Sig. Torriani. Incidental Ballet by Alles. Kruger and Vidal.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Messrs. Barron, J. H Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Rembie, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MARIE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Kalton, E. Lamb. E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Berry, Neel, Nolan, Rendle, &c., &c.; Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Jennings, Lambert, Ringgold, Young, Holland, Misses Gannon, Morant, Mrs. Sefton, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; or, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and DOING FOR THE BEST.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lethingwell, Edwards, James, Peck, &c., and Misses Osborne, Wright, Gilmore, &c.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and THE APPOINTMENT. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX DEGREES OF CRIME. Characters by the dramatic company. BUTLER'S GREAT TROUPE and the Wonderful SEAGRIST and SON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LES MISRABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 12—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 12—Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

ODELL'S ORGAN ROOMS, No. 163 7th-av.
THIS EVENING, March 12, commencing at 8 o'clock. SELECT ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT, by Mr. George W. Morgan, assisted by Mrs. Maria Abbot, soprano; Mr. Jules Lumbard, basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist. Conductor, Mr. Abbot.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *City of Boston* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with Queenstown dates to the 1st inst. The news from England is interesting and important. A rumor was current that Earl RUSSELL had tendered his resignation, and had recommended Her Majesty to send for the Duke of Somerset to form a new Ministry. It was reported, on the authority of the *Pal Mall Gazette*, that the Queen was seriously indisposed; and though the rumor was immediately contradicted, it was generally believed to have some foundation in fact. The Fenian excitement was slowly abating; but arrests were still numerous, and the stampede of "American Fenians" from Ireland was still brisk. The report of Mr. BANCROFT'S oration on the late President occasioned a great amount of indignation in England, and the comments of the London *Times* on the taste and animus of the orator are angry and severe. American Securities show a steady advance, having reached 71½, an advance of nearly two per cent, on previous rates. The news from the continent is not of special importance. The revolution in the Danubian Provinces was creating some uneasiness, chiefly in regard to the designs of Russia.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, in noticing the report that he with others was urging Congress to indorse a new Mexican loan to the amount of $500,000,000, says in a published card that the only foundation for the same is that "he has agreed, with due reservation of his duty to his country, and associated with a gentleman well known to the public, to act as counsel for the Republic of Mexico, irrespective of all party interests."

The Fur Companies formerly sent from St. Louis two boats each Summer up to the Rocky Mountains, to supply their trading posts and bring back the accumulation of furs and peltries, and the Government sent one to take out the Indian annuities. Now no less than seventy-five steamers are advertised to leave during the month of April. Immense quantities of goods and groceries are being purchased to go to the mountains this season.

The new residence of Gen. GRANT at Washington is one of a block built some ten years ago by Senators DOUGLAS, RICE and BRECKINRIDGE, as their metropolitan residences while in office. Government has used the whole block as a hospital during the rebellion. The house adjoining Gen. GRANT'S belongs to ALFRED LEE, a sagacious and highly-respected colored man, a flour-dealer, and reported to be worth $200,000.

N. M. BUFFINTON, of Fall River, whose forgeries to the amount of $90,000 have been commented on, is a very respectably connected young man, and the forgeries grew out of his fears to disclose a loss of $20,000 which he made in speculating with sutler's goods in the Potomac Army. One entire cargo was seized because contraband whisky was found among it. He has been trying to hide this loss.

Mr. PETERSON, in whose house President LINCOLN died, has received $293 50 from the Government for alleged damages to his furniture, &c. Among the items charged in the bill was one of one hundred and fifty dollars for injuries done his carpets, $50 for personal services, $2 for gas. Another charge for loss of time for several weeks after the assassination, in exhibiting the room, was disallowed.

Secretary HARLAN is fitting out two new Treaty Commissions to go West on May 1. One, under Gen. CURTIS, will meet the Indian tribes at Fort Sully about May 20. Another, under Gen. SIBLEY, embracing E. B TAYLOR, of Nebraska and Orrin Guernsey, of Wisconsin, will meet other tribes about the same time at Fort Laramie. Gen. CURTIS will go by water and Gen. SIBLEY by land.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has been applied to by the loyal citizens of Lafayette County for a company of cavalry to protect that section against a gang of bushwhackers which they have discovered is now being organized there. Bushwhackers are also said to be organized in Saline County, and are assuming a threatening attitude toward loyal citizens.

The disgraceful fights between the sophomore and freshmen classes of Yale College, which have been going on for sometime and were occasioned by the freshmen wearing tall hats and carrying canes without asking permission of the sophomores, have been stopped for the present by the suspension of seven members of each class.

Father GALTIER, pastor of Prairie du Chien, Minn., whose death was recently announced, was the first Catholic missionary in Minnesota. He landed at Fort Sneling in 1840, and as he passed the present site of St. Paul there was but a solitary shanty to be seen. To him St. Paul was indebted for its name.

A Savannah paper is afraid the raising of rice is at an end, and pictures the rice swamps degenerating into unproductive swamps. It says the white man cannot, and the black man will not, cultivate the swamp plantations. It therefore goes for a compulsory cultivation of them.

Advices just received from Fort Abercrombie, at St. Paul, say that the bodies of Capt. FIELD and four soldiers, lost in the great storm, have not been found, although diligent search had been made. All the horses but one have been found, which dispels all hopes of their being yet alive.

In Tennessee forty-three newspapers are now published, with a prospect of having the number increased to fifty in a few months. Eighteen of the number are dailies, and twenty-five weeklies. Nashville supports seven, and Memphis nine dailies.

The firm of VANETTA, FRIEDMAN & Co., tobacconists of Chicago, have been mulcted in the sum of $17,500 for making fraudulent Internal Revenue returns of their respective incomes.

J. W. HASBROUCK, Secretary of the National Equal Suffrage Association, has been discharged from the Treasury Department, where he has held a clerkship for the last year and a half.

The city of St. Paul, Minn., having refused to settle a claim of $15,000 which the Gas Company alleges is due them, gas has been shut off from the streets and public buildings.

J. M. REDENOUR, an old and generally known citizen of Cincinnati, committed suicide on the 8th inst., by jumping overboard from the Vine-street ferry-boat.

The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Illinois, in 1865, was about $391,000,000, being about $35,000,000 over 1864.

The ground has been broken at St. Paul for an Opera House. It is to be built of blue limestone, quarried from the basement of the building.

The health of the venerable LEWIS CASS is rapidly failing. He scarcely sits up at all, and his death is daily expected.

LUTHER HAVEN, the Collector of the port of Chicago, and one of the most respected citizens and oldest residents of that place, died on the 9th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 8:45 o'clock on Friday evening, as the New-Haven freight train on the Harlem Railroad was crossing the trestle bridge which spans the Harlem River at Fourth-avenue, the locomotive attached to the train (No. 29) exploded with a sudden crash, becoming a mere wreck. The engineer, DANIEL OLDS, was seriously scalded by the escaping steam, and the fireman, JAMES MCGUIRE, was instantly killed. An inquest was held, Saturday, by Coroner COLLIN, when a verdict of censure on the company, was rendered by the jury for not employing practical and scientific engineers.

A gigantic robbery was discovered on Saturday in the office of Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, a large real estate owner and capitalist, by which bonds and securities of the value of nearly a million and a half of dollars were carried off. Very little is known regarding the affair, as the detective police observe their usual reticence; but it is supposed to have been effected by "sneak thieves." A reward of $200,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves. The affair caused great excitement in the city.

The body of an infant male child was found on Saturday morning, by a domestic in the employ of Mrs. MARY BOYD, No. 190 East Tenth-street, lying in the water-closet wrapped up in a blanket. The death of the child was the result of exposure and neglect. Coroner GOVER held an inquest but failed to discover the parentage of the child.

A six-barreled Colt's revolver, Navy size, has been found in the creek where the unknown man was found dead recently, near One Hundredth-street and Second-avenue. All of the barrels were loaded and capped. The pistol is now in the hands of the Police, and will probably tend to the discovery of the perpetrators.

The bonds of the O'Mahony Irish Republic have been quite extensively counterfeited, and the spurious bonds are said to be very close imitations of the genuine. The Fenian Headquarters, at Union-square, were literally besieged Saturday by servants and others, whom Mr. O'MAHONY'S orators have persuaded to purchase the Fenian bonds.

Mr. WHITMAN Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is now in the City, and has signalized his presence by the seizure of some twenty or thirty distilleries, the owners of which, it is alleged, have defrauded the Government out of large amounts due in taxes. The investigation is now in progress.

Mr. WM. R. GRIFFITHS, an internal revenue officer, was accidentally suffocated Saturday morning in a vat of mash, at SAWYER'S distillery, No. 25 Abbatton-place, where he was making investigations in regard to some suspected frauds. An inquest was held by Coroner COLLINS.

JOANNA O'OBIEN, who was shot in the head by her husband on the 5th inst., during a quarrel, died on Saturday from the effects of her injuries. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, when the accused, JOHN O'BRIEN, was held responsible for the death of the deceased.

At the fourth session of the Board of Health Saturday, a formal address to the public was adopted, and fourteen District Sanitary Inspectors—being eight for New-York and six for Brooklyn—were appointed.

A large quantity of unwholesome veal was seized at Catharine Market, by the police, during Saturday afternoon. The meat was sent to the offal dock at Thirty-eighth-street, in accordance with the orders of the Superintendent.

The naked body of an unknown man was found yesterday at pier No. 6 North River. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER, at Bellevue Hospital, but the jury failed to find any other verdict than that of found drowned.

Gold fell to 129¾ on Saturday, but reacted to 132⅛ ₱ cent. Money 6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. The Stock Exchange closed with some firmness, after opening weak in the morning.

Symptoms of a Party Crisis in England.

By the European mail which arrived yesterday, we have news which indicates the possibility of a party crisis being near at hand. Lord RUSSELL has made some heavy bids for popularity in weeding out several of the more unpopular members of the Cabinet as it existed under Lord PALMERSTON. The removal of Sir ROBERT PEEL was a concession to Irish radicalism. Dispensing with Mr. LOWE (one of the editors of the London *Times*) was an acceptable act to men on both sides of the House, who have a distaste for official impertinences. The release of Sir CHARLES WOOD from the drudgery of the Indian Bureau was regarded as a seasonable intimation that a liberal Government might exist, without retaining all the great offices of State in the hands of the traditional Whigs. The news that Sir GEORGE GREY, who has held office in nearly all the Whig administrations of the century, is to follow Sir CHARLES WOOD into the House of Lords, and rest upon his honors, makes the same sort of appeal to sympathy. And, then, on the other hand, the assignment of portfolios to such Liberals as GOSCHEN and FOSTER seemed to promise something like the introduction of an entirely new era in the history of Whig rule. So far, most independent lookers-on would have been disposed to predict a greater share of popularity for the present Ministry than has fallen to the lot of any of its predecessors since the days of the first Reform Bill. And yet, be the causes what they may, these concessions to the popular feeling have failed—from all we can observe—to win for Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues either strong support in Parliament, or a strong position before the country.

Lord RUSSELL himself has none of the attributes of a popular leader. The Reform Bill which he and his colleagues have agreed upon is understood to be a compromise measure of such a character as will hardly give satisfaction to any one. It fails altogether to deal with the question of Parliamentary representation, and thus leaves the wretched borough system where it was left under the feeble attempt made to cleanse it thirty-five years ago. The Irish question, moreover, looms up in an uglier form than it has had since Lord RUSSELL was struggling twenty years ago as leader of the Commons. He has now to bear the same sort of reproaches from professed party friends as he then heard. All that has been attempted to be done for the amelioration of Ireland in the intervening period, he is told by such Reformers as BRIGHT and MILL, amounts to nothing. To aggravate yet more the party turmoil there has scarcely been a day of the session, thus far, that has not brought up some unpleasant reminiscence of Lord RUSSELL'S administration of the Foreign Office during the period of the late rebellion here. If a Chilian cruiser is heard of on the look-out for Spanish merchantmen, the ship-owning members are all alarmed at the prospect of renewed privateering agencies. If the phantom of a Fenian man-of-war is conjured up by some imaginative telegraphic reporter, the Government finds some good-natured friend at once ready to remind them that the *Alabama* claims yet remain unsettled.

If these combined influences do not serve to shake the RUSSELL Administration, then they have, in addition, the entire landed interest of the Kingdom to settle with on the terrible matter of the Rinderpest. Any neglect of the claims of that interest might any day cost them all the extra votes they have to spare on a party division. The crisis may be delayed by reason of the feebleness of the Tory organization; but it looks as if it might arise almost at any hour and give Reform another ten years' hoist backward.

The Present Aspect of the Mexican Question.

It is over five years since foreign intervention began its work in Mexico, and nearly three years since the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria was proclaimed Emperor by the "Assembly of Notables" convened at the City of Mexico. Three years is a very long time for a Mexican Government of any sort to sustain itself in any fashion. It is true it has been upheld by foreign power and mercenary bayonets, by French loans and French management; and it is true that from the beginning JUAREZ and the loyal republicans have never ceased to protest against it in words and by arms. But still the Imperial Government has gone on extending and consolidating itself in a remarkable manner. It dominates at this time all the more populous States of the late Republic, and nearly all the Mexican military and political leaders have given in their adhesion to it.

The condition of things in Mexico for the last half year has been more peaceful than at any previous time since the intervention. There has been no fighting anywhere worthy of being chronicled. Even the numerous guerrilla skirmishes of which we used to have accounts by every mail, seem to have all but come to an end; and the robbery of a train now and then is all there is to remind us of the old order of things. Many of the best Republicans have evidently given up in despair. They have seen the apparent hopelessness of their attempts to expel the imperial power—to regain possession of the lost States, cities and strongholds—to battle with European troops and foreign gold—to gain back their deserted leaders, or to reëstablish their lost power. For a long time they were sustained in their struggles by the prospect of aid from the Government or people of the United States. They knew the strength and vigor of our protests against the foreign intervention; they knew the strength of the popular feeling against MAXIMILIAN; they heard with joy the expressions of our great Generals in their behalf, and knew that similar sentiments animated a great portion of our army. Their hopes were greatly magnified when last Summer they saw the concentration of our troops along the Rio Grande, and when they saw in command of the Department of the Gulf a distinguished officer, who made no secret of his eagerness to find an opportunity to draw his sword in favor of Mexican republicanism. But all hopes based on these things passed away before the close of last year. They discovered that the fixed policy of our Government was such as to forbid us undertaking a war in their behalf; and that though we strongly sympathize with the cause they represented and the political principles they uphold, our Government would have to be allowed to exercise its own judgment as to the course it should pursue, and its own discretion as to the time and method of pursuing it. Their discouragement on this discovery was as great as their expectations had been previously, and since then they have done but little in the way of self-vindication against their too powerful enemy.

Their future prospects we fear are anything but hopeful. They can see, no more than we can, any way by which they can extricate Mexico from the foreign yoke. There is no more prospect of raising an army or of raising money next year, than there is a possibility of doing so now; and many are becoming so much accustomed to the present order of things that their action is continually becoming less energetic and their protests more feeble.

We do not believe that MAXIMILIAN could sustain himself without French aid, but it is evident that he has less need of it now than he had a year ago. There being scarcely any organized military opposition in any quarter, all the object for which troops are needed is the preservation of order, and small garrisons stationed at the principal points are sufficient for that purpose. The old leaders of anarchy having become attached to the throne from motives that never before bound them to any cause, they will be more likely to adhere to it for selfish purposes. MAXIMILIAN has already in his employ a respectable force of Mexican troops, under European officers, and with the Belgian contingent and the troops he is promised from Austria, his throne may be upheld for a time though the French army were all out of the country.

As to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S promise to withdraw this army, we have seen no reason whatever to doubt its execution in due season. On the contrary, there are the best of reasons to believe its fulfilment, and that before the close of the current year. The *Evening Post*, however, is still excessively impatient about the matter. Its urgency can brook no delay whatever. It reopened the subject the other evening, after having taken thirty days, according to its own computation, to consider the article published in the TIMES on receipt of the Emperor's speech promising evacuation. It demands of us—"now that a whole month has elapsed"—what has become of the Emperor's agreement to withdraw from Mexico, which, thirty days ago, formed such a splendid consummation to Mr. SEWARD'S diplomacy, and gave to this country such "assurance of peace." We suppose this question is intended to be what the Transcendentalists call a "sockdologer;" but, in the same lingo we might reply that we "don't see it." Thirty days is not a very great length of time, even though it be characterized as a "whole month." The Emperor did not promise to withdraw his army in thirty days; and we do not think it would be giving him too much to let him have twice or thrice that time in which to consummate his declared purpose. We will relieve the anxiety of the *Post*, however, by telling it that we find an announcement in a number of the *Patrie*, which has lately come to hand, that the first contingent of 5,000 men of the French expeditionary force are already under orders to come home, and will arrive in France from Mexico in the month of June. The withdrawal of two other bodies of equal strength will leave Mexico clear of French soldiers, and will leave MAXIMILIAN to work out his own salvation—give up his adventure as a bad job. The *Patrie* gives the regiments that are to return first, and repeats the announcement with such assurance that we cannot doubt its truth. We hope this will prove satisfactory upon this head, even to the most impatient, and that the malicious efforts to disrupt our friendly relations with France will not be carried any further.

John Stuart Mill in the House of Commons.

The news last Summer that the greatest living thinker and philosopher on political economy had been requested to stand for Parliament, was received by the thinking public of this country with the deepest interest. JOHN STUART MILL is known in every college and academy throughout the United States, and his scattered writings of late years on matters connected with government, or on the more abstract field of metaphysics, have been read with the closest attention by many who knew his standard works only as text-books of a college course. The remarkable clearness, candor and breadth of his intellect have impressed every American reader. As a philosophical Radical of the highest culture, he has been enabled to present to all readers theories or aspects of social and governmental questions which would hardly be listened to from any one else.

His reply to the nomination by the electors of Westminster, and his speeches in the canvass added to the interest with which his first entry in political life was watched on this side of the Atlantic. They seemed to announce almost a new era in the Parliamentary life of England. A candidate accepting a nomination, but refusing to pay election expenses, on the ground that he should serve for the public interest, not for his own, and declining to attend to local measures, or to bind himself as to his position; never covering for an instant his extreme and radical views, (as, for instance, his admission of a woman's speech in St. James' Hall, and his denunciation of the "Irish Church,") utterly refusing to use any of the tricks or countenance the profligate expenditures customary in English elections, was certainly a novel phenomenon in the political sky of England.

We could not believe that an English constituency were enlightened enough to elect such a candidate. His remarkable success in the election was a surprise to all here who watched the event. During the last month Mr. MILL has made his first appearance in Parliament.

Those who know him personally never had a doubt of his moral and intellectual success. No one could be more ready in debate, clever in repartee, or clear in statement. He is evidently accustomed to argument, and is fluent almost to a fault. His mind has always been occupied with just those points which come up before a body like Parliament—questions of practical administration, of economy and reform. His views are perfectly wrought out and clear on all the great subjects likely to be presented. Then he has that qualification—to which we are so accustomed in American political life, as the best quality of a popular speaker or leader—perfect courtesy to all men of all ranks, and a certain generosity, if not charity, of sentiment.

Mr. MILL—abstract thinker and thorough reformer as he is—is well known here as a most refined gentleman and generous friend. He has in him the mental capacity of an orator; that warm sympathy with heroism and the fire of indignation against oppression and wrong which so often inspire the highest flights of oratory. His only defect may be in his want of practice in public speaking. Even this, however, may be overcome. But whether he shine as an orator or not, his acute and searching thought must always be felt on most questions discussed or referred to committees by Parliament.

The accounts we receive thus far of his utterances in Parliament fully justify all the expectations of his friends here. It must have needed the courage of a true Reformer, for an English member, in the full face of a Fenian Revolution, to have given his vote, with a few Irish members, in favor of a genuine effort at redressing the abuses of the Irish system,

To speak with feeling of the wrongs of Jamaica, when the whole Parliament was aroused against the rebellion of Ireland, may be a mistake in the view of the flippant critical classes of London; but it was a protest which Mr. MILL owed to humanity.

That he should have changed a Government Bill (that of determining the rate of insurance for cattle killed by the plague) by his first speech, was what one might expect from a mind which had devoted so much labor to similar questions. His argument with Mr. LOWE, that the tax ought to fall—not on on the consumers, but on the cattle-owners—was unanswerable; and yet he was beaten, as might be expected, by a body made up to so large a degree by landlords and owners of cattle. His first attack on the aristocracy was made with the utmost courtesy, though with the keenest rapier. It of course renders him unpopular in an aristocratic body, and we shall hear all the organs of this day try to throw contempt on this "philosopher in Parliament." But Mr. MILL has a place which should not be vacant in that body. The Liberals need such a scholar and critic in their ranks. Mr. BRIGHT'S sledge-hammer blows will have a most efficient aid in the keen thrusts of his intellectul ally. And when the great question of Reform comes up, England will feel the value of having so acute a thinker and rational a reformer among her legislators.

ABODES OF FILTH.—We have numerous communications describing the filthy condition of the waiting-room of the Staten Island Ferry, and asking that the attention of the Health Commissioners be drawn thereto. We have no doubt the servants of the Commission will soon be able to overtake this and many other abodes of filth and impurity. Some of the cheap hotels (cheap only by comparison) and the cheaper lodging-houses of the City need a thorough overhauling. One months' labor and exertion will be worth more than six months of cleansing when the warm season sets in. All this we are sure the Health Commissioners thoroughly understand, and complaints should be addressed to them, rather than to the public journals. If the Commissioners should at any time show indifference to any reasonable appeals, then redress might properly be sought through the Press. Till then we are inclined to publish as few communications as possible on the health measures in progress.

When and How did Tennessee Get Out of the Union?

President JOHNSON, of the United States Senate, and Mr. MAYNARD, of the House of Representatives, remained in their seats as loyal Representatives from the State of Tennessee, after the ordinace of secession was adopted by that State. If they were entitled to their seats then, Congress of course regarded the secession ordinance as null and void. If, therefore, secession did not take Tennessee out of the Union, when and how did she get out? If Mr. MAYNARD was entitled to his seat in 1861, after Tennessee had seceded, why is he "kept out in the cold" now?

Our Credit Abroad—The Latest Report from Europe.

Despite the schemes of adventurers on the Mexican frontier, the parade and noise of Fenian fillibusters on our Northern borders, and the steady prediction by the opponents of reconstruction, that repudiation will follow reunion, the advance of our national securities abroad continues to be steady and unchecked—fully answering to the appreciation of the national currency at home. The latest quotations in the London market, it will be seen, show a rise in Five-twenties to 71 and 71⅛—a gain of nearly two per cent. in the four days intervening from the report of the *Java*—received on Thursday. Turbulence and faction do their best to keep up the belligerent aspect of affairs here. But the purpose and strength of the Government is so well known, even by strangers, that our credit remains, and will remain, entirely unimpaired.

BEEF VS. PORK.—Those who have been disturbed by the stories of the ravages of the *trichina spiralis* generated in pork, will either have their fears entirely set at rest, or possibly they will be still more alarmed at the statement which the *Journal of Science* for March reproduces, from a paper read before the British Association, "that beef is a much more fertile source of tapeworms than pork, this conclusion being drawn not only from data furnished from experimental researches, but also from the fact of the much greater prevalence of the hoopless tapeworm (*tænia mediocanellata*,) as compared with that of the hooked (*tænia solium*) species." This is clearly a case of *Trichina spiralis* vs. *Tænia mediocanellata*. Anyone who can eat beef and run the risk of the latter, certainly can stand pork and take the chances of the former.

Condition of Affairs in Alabama—Progress of Restoration—Cotton and the Negro.

The following private letter from a well-known gentleman of Alabama to Hon. H. T. BLOW, member of Congress from Missouri, has been handed to us for publication. It contains information of general public interest:

FLORENCE, Ala., Feb. 28, 1866.

Hon. Henry T. Blow:

DEAR SIR: * * I see you have got in a wonderful muss about the admission of our Southern members. I was in hopes that you politicians could have agreed upon some plan by which this question could have been amicably settled. I have never been much of a politician, nor was I a follower of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. I did not belong to that party known as the Secession Party, and had but little to do with the late rebellion; but it had much to do with me, as I lost all I possessed by it. This being my position, I think I have the right to speak. I must say to you that I was very apprehensive as to the course Gov PARSONS adopted at the outset in reorganizing our State; but the thing worked so admirably that my doubts have all vanished. I never have seen more peace and quiet in the country than exist at this time; everybody is at work, a new order of things has sprung up—such prosperity I never expected to see in this country. No history that I have read records anything like it—it would astonish you and your friends in Congress if you were here to witness it.

I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them; they have all gone to work manfully; they give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold JACK PETERS' negroes more goods this year and last year than I ever sold PETERS, and he owned 450 negroes. So you see the free-negro system is working well with us.

The Freedmen's Bureau is a perfect humbug. I I have watched its operations here closely. No use for it in the world. Any two good citizens can witness negro contracts as well as officers, most of whom can't read. Besides, they are making money out of it, charging $2 for every contract. There was a lot of negroes called on me a few days ago to write them a petition, and they would get all to sign it, and send it to Mr. SUMNER, to have the whole thing abolished. The negroes in this country have heard of Mr. SUMNER. They think he will and can do for them anything they want; but I told them it was useless, and they abandoned it.

I have written you this much to inform you how we are getting along, and what the country is doing. What I have stated you can rely upon.

I do hope you will not find it necessary to increase the tax on cotton. I fear it would work badly. Tax the luxuries, but not the necessaries. The best informed of our negroes are kicking up at this increased tax. They think it is a lick at them.

Hoping that all things will work out to the happiness and prosperity of our whole country, I remain yours, &c.,

NEANDER H. RICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—At Chambers, on Saturday, Judge BARNARD is reported to have rendered the following extraordinary decision:—

In the matter of JOHN DOE for discharge, I order his discharge, on the ground that the commitment is not legal. Police Justice DOWLING has no right to sentence for misdemeanor to the Penitentiary, nor to hold a Court of Special Sessions, unless he be a justice of either the 2d or 4th district; nor unless the associate justice is absent from cause. It is an inflexible rule of law that a former commitment must show all jurisdictional facts.

All that the Judge thinks Justice DOWLING ought to be, he is—a Justice of the Second District, and empowered by the act of April, 1865, to hold a Court of Special Sessions alone, in the event of the Associate-Justice being absent from cause. It is somewhat difficult, therefore, to see the point of Judge BARNARD'S decision, or the force of his argument.

In this case of JOHN DOE, it does not appear that the man's name is to be found on the records of the Court of Special Sessions. The crime, therefore, for which he was committed by Justice DOWLING, cannot be ascertained; but the effect of the Judge's decision is the same. The man is to be allowed to go free.

Within the last year or two, a very large number of persons have been released by Judge BARNARD, and, in most of the cases, the Judge has not condescended to assign any reason for interfering in the matter. A short time ago, a man was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, of attacking in a most brutal manner a policeman named DAILEY, and biting off a portion of his nose. He was sentenced to a term of six months, and fined $50. The culprit had influential friends, and Gov. FENTON was appealed to, who wrote to Justice DOWLING on the subject. Mr. DOWLING enclosed to the Governor a copy of the evidence taken in the case, and Gov. FENTON very properly refused to have anything further to do with the matter. Not so Judge BARNARD. On an appeal being made to him, he at once ordered the prisoner's discharge, remarking that it was a waste of time to appeal to the authorities in Albany, when all these little matters could be quietly settled down here.

If Judge BARNARD has law on his side in making these discharges, he should state it; if not, it is time that a stop should be put to what appears to be a gross abuse of his position.

CANADIAN DUTIES.—We learn that on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, now close at hand, *ad valorem* duties at 20 ₱ cent., will be imposed by the Canadian authorities on dried fruits, furs, skins and peltries, from the United States. There will be no other material change.

HEAVY CIGAR SEIZURE.—A Mobile paper says that MICHAEL COONERY, an old Albanian, now connected with Mobile Custom-house, made a valid seizure of 150,000 Havana cigars.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" was introduced ten years ago to our public by Mr. MARETZEK, who now revives it in obedience to a general desire for more of MEYERBEER'S music. It was then a novelty, and had only been played in two or three of the principal opera houses of the old World. Like other works of the same unflagging *maestro*, it had enjoyed a prefatory fame. The European press had teemed with notices of a work called "Vielks," written for the Emperor of Russia, and reported to be so superlatively good that it was only allowed to be played on state occasions before the Court. The Court did not, it seems, take to it very passionately, and hence it was seldom played. Subsequently the composer reclaimed this operatic waif, and every one knew by mysterious but frequent monitions, that it was to be remodeled into an opera called the "Camp of Silesia." When this title had been sufficiently aired another was substituted in its place. The opera was re-christened "L'Etoile du Nord," and was brought out without further change at the Opera Comique of Paris. In the interim a tempting *morceau* with an aggravating accompaniment for two flutes, had made the tour of all the concert-rooms, and was sung in New-York by JENNY LIND, to the delight and consolation of the gentleman who paid $600 for his ticket. The opera after awhile was received with favor in Paris, and even enjoyed the distinction of falling in Milan. After this its career was of course satisfactory. In New-York the wisest critics said that it was not so good as the "Huguenots," and were ready to argue the point, had any one differed with them. Critics of a hotter temper were offended that MEYERBEER did not write a better work, and insisted that it was worse than the "Prophet." The milder sort, who probably listened to the music, took the liberty of saying that they liked it. In the days of which we are writing, operatic matters were in a chaotic state. Mr. MARETZEK was struggling against the gaunt demon Despair; also against the stockholders of the Academy of Music for boning two hundred of the best seats. Nevertheless the opera was brought out well. It was played several nights, and ended the season. The principal singers were Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK, Miss SUSAN PYNE, Signor BRIGNOLI, poor fat AMODIO and COLLETTI, who was the choicest Calmue ever seen. On the last night of this memorable performance Mr. MARETZEK made a little speech from the stage about the two hundred seats, and left the Academy in dudgeon, because they were not surrendered to him. Thereafter the stock could have been had for a song, if there had been any one to sing it. Things are better now. Mr. MARETZEK has returned to his post, and the stock is at a "fancy" price in consequence, but the two hundred have their seats as of yore, and the little speech was in vain. The opera comes back to us as a pleasant friend. The music has lost none of its charms, and now that the composer who penned it is dead, most people will agree in saying that it is good. The melodies possess more than average variety and saliency. They are quaint and agreeable, possessing, in most instances, a marked rhythmical character. The *ensembles* are invariably good, and, as in the *finale* to the second act, display the ingenious mastery of many themes which MEYERBEER possessed. The whole of the second act is filled with happy dramatic effects; the characteristic of each group of singers being firmly preserved yet dexterously contrasted with other groups. The orchestral portion of the work is in the highest degree interesting. There is hardly a dreary bar in it, from the overture to the *finale*. Mr. MARETZEK has acted judiciously in reviving a work which, taken at its proper value, leaves nothing to be desired. Nor should it be forgotten that the drama in itself is amusing. The story is of PETER the Great in his shipbuilding days. It has been broadly made known to the stage in the "Burgomaster of Saardam." In the humble guise of a laborer the monarch falls in love with *Catarina*, who, after much tribulation and a touch of insanity, becomes his Queen.

The very late hour at which we write compels us to be brief. The performance last evening was a fair one. The artists knew their parts, the chorus was admirable and the orchestra was respectable. But it was apparent from the opening that these masses had not been sufficiently moulded into a whole. There were numerous blurts which brought momentaary dismay to the ear, and which will undoubtedly disappear on the next performance. The *role* of *Catarina* suits Miss KELLOGG, but it taxes the compass of her voice, especially in the best known *morceau*—the Rondo Bohemienne. The brilliant passages were, strange to say, not always unbroken. The prayer and barcarolle which terminate the first act were finely rendered by the lady. In the second and third acts the music lies more pleasantly within her reach, and she delivered it with exquisite ability. It is not in our power to say much for Mlle. BOSISIO, except perhaps that she was not much worse than Miss SUSAN PYNE, who played the part ten years ago. Signor ANTONUCCI was a placid but tuneful *Peter*, and Signor IRFRE warmed up in the last act. There are many small parts in the opera, which make it difficult to cast. Of these we may speak hereafter. For the moment it is sufficient to record a very decided success, and to add that the work has been placed on the stage in a thoroughly sumptuous and satisfactory manner by Mr. MARETZEK. There are few works in the *repertoire* which contain so much for both eye and ear.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The programme was miscellaneous, but not fresh. There is nothing to be said of SCHUMANN'S third symphony, beyond what has already been said; except that it displays a superb but irrelevant mind, and a knowledge of music not always equal to the desire for instrumental effect. The first movement—called *Allegro con brio*—was taken in an extraordinary *tempo*, which we neither think pleasing nor appropriate. The *intermezzo* where liberties are permissible was better. So too with the *Adagio*, which was rendered in some respects finely. We cannot say the same of the *Largo-Solenelle*—a trivial and weak number which was rendered grossly by the entire orchestra; the brass instruments taking the lead in badness. The *finale* was respectable, and no more. A worse performance of a well-known work has probably never been heard in New-York. The only movement which can be recalled with satisfaction was the *Adagio*.

session at Winder's Building. Arms will be received daily between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., until further notice. Inventors are requested to submit their arms in person, or by agent, to the Recorder of the Board.

THE LATE HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON SUFFRAGE.

Among the papers of the late Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, there has been discovered in the handwriting of the deceased the manuscript of an elaborate speech advocating universal suffrage.

MOVEMENTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Assistant Secretary CHANDLER left here last evening intending to go to New Hampshire and vote the Republican ticket.

DAMAGES TO COMMERCE FROM REBEL CRUISERS.

The State Department is preparing a statement for the use of Congress of the damages done to American commerce by Confederate cruisers.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of theC urrency last week issed as circulation of National Banks, $2,123,960.

MILITARY DISTRICTS DISCONTINUED.

In obedience to instructions from the War Department the military districts of Southern, Northern and Western New-York have been discontinued.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT CHARLESTON.

The receips from Customs at the port of Charleston, South Carolina, last month, amounted to $3,161,871.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The Redemption Bureau last week stamped as counterfeits 418 fifty cent notes, 83 twenty-fives, 27 tens, one $50 and one $10; total, $292 45.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to over $5,500,000.

FOREIGN SPRING FASHIONS.

Compiled for the New-York Times from The Queen, Der Bazaar and Le Foleti.

Something entirely new for wear at the opera is the hooded jacket. This jacket is made of white merino, and finished at the edge with a broad binding of blue silk, with blue cord heading. Down the front are large round blue silk buttons. The jacket fits the figure, falling below the waistband. The back is pointed, the sides round up and fall in two points in front. The hood is cut the capuchin pattern, lined with blue silk, and trimmed with large blue cord. The jacket is fastened at the throat with a blue cord and tassels, and half way down the front with loops of cord. From beneath the hood at the back, hang two long bands of blue silk, embroidered with white crystal beads. The sleeves are cut a loose coat pattern, and trimmed with cord and buttons.

Stripes of all kinds, in both thin and thick material, prevail for Spring wear. A pretty home dress, from one of the Paris shops, was made of black and white striped silk. The waist was cut plain, with short basque, scolloped on the edge. Around the neck ran a single puffing of white silk, the edges finished with narrow scarlet velvet and bugles. The epaulettes and cuffs were also of puffed white silk, trimmed in the same manner, while from beneath the basque fell a longer basque of white silk, trimmed in scollops, with beads and scarlet velvet.

A very simple, pretty evening dress is composed of white *crêpe-de-Paris*. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with five rows of puffs, a small quilling of cherry satin ribbon running between each puff. The waist is cut very low and also trimmed with puffs and ribbon. Over this is worn an upper skirt of silk-tissue, striped cherry and white, looped up with four bands of cherry satin, wound with pearls. A rich lace sash ornaments the waist, fastened on the left shoulder and under the right arm with pearl clasps. The hair may be dressed with band of pearls.

Head-dresses are of infinite variety. Feathers and flowers are most in favor. Flowers are worn falling in long sprays behind, some as low as the waistband. One very elegant head-dress consists of a cluster of five white feathers and grape leaves, placed low at the left side of the *chignon;* one spray of grape leaves was twisted over the for head, among the short falling curls; another fell down below the shoulder. The stem and tendrils of this truly beautiful wreath were of gold-tinsel work. The ornament was worn at one of the late Paris *soirez*, together with a dress of striped white and green moire-antique.

The style for dressing hair is not materially altered, except that the plain *chignon* has given place almost entirely to braids, puffs or masses of curls.

The newest style of hat is the *chapeau tricorne*. The peculiarity of this style has prevented it from becoming common; it has been used principally for a riding-hat, and only those most favored with youth and beauty have ventured to wear ii on the Paris promenade. A few hats of this style have appeared in straw, but the most tasteful are of grey felt. Of these the three rolled up sides are bound with black velvet, and in each of the three corners is fastened a bunch of grey feathers. This hat is worn with the point in front, and with the prevailing style of short curls on the forehead, it presents a very jaunty appearance.

Black velvet LOUIS IV. jackets, trimmed with white guipure lace, are much worn with moire-antique skirts,

An elegant costume for a little girl, ten years of age, consists of a complete dress of scarlet cashmere, braided round the bottom with black braid, and with black velvet bows on the shoulders. Over this is worn an upper skirt of black and white striped mohair, looped up in eight places with a black cord and tassels. The corslet is of the same material, and is trimmed with black silk cord. This, with a black velvet hat trimmed with scarlet feathers, is a very stylish outdoor costume for Spring wear.

Fichus and berthes of puffed lace, ornamented with pearls and spangles, are much worn with evening dresses. We give a description of some of the favorite styles:

THE SPANISH FICHU.

This will be found very useful for evening wear over a light silk or velvet dress, when a demi-toilette is required. It should be made on a foundation of stiff net. The upper part of the *fichu* is ornamented with puffings of *tulle*, which are separated with a band of black ribbon velvet studded with gold spangles. The edge of the *fichu* is trimmed with white blonde, this forms a point at the back of the waist, where it is ornamented with several loops of black ribbon velvet. The sash ends consist of blonde and velvet decorated with spangles. A narrow blonde edging, sewn on slightly full, finishes off the *fichu* at the top. The front of the Spanish *fichu*, like the back, consists of *tulle* puffings, blonde and spangled black ribbon velvet.

THE VALENTIN FICHU

Is intended to be worn over a dark silk dress. It is cut to fit the figure, and is made of white washing net, and edged all round with white Cluny lace. A band of bright blue silk, three inches wide, is sewn upon the net following the outline of the low bodice, except on the shoulders, where it falls in a straight line on the sleeve. The blue silk is covered with Cluny insertion, and edged at both sides with very narrow Cluny lace. A row of blue ribbon one inch wide is sewn round the top of the fichu, and from this there are five stripes of similar ribbon on each shoulder, the stripes terminating with either jet drops or small blue silk tassels. There is a row of narrow edging round the throat, and the short sash-ends consist of Cluny *guipure* two inches wide, sewn together. The front of this *fichu* exactly corresponds with the back, and is finished off at the waist with blue ribbon loops and ends.

For outdoor toilettes there is little new as yet, the Spring styles for over-garments not being formed. A very elegant street toilette for early Spring is a black and blue striped moire-antique dress. A black velvet paletôt trimmed with bands of sable and with circular gimp ornaments. A white *crêpe* bonnet ornamented with gold camei and blue velvet.

Nothing new has appeared in the shape of bonnets, except the *gipsey*, which is only popular for light straws and chips.

Drawn silk bonnets of both the Empire and Pamela form are beginning to make their appearance. They are trimmed at the side with large round bows, in the centre of which is either a silver cameo or an *agrafe* of chased silver; long ends depend from the bows and droop over the shoulder. It is a graceful style for simple bonnets.

The *tulle* bonnets are usually ornamented with bandelets of tiny flowers placed between every *bouillonné*. Some of these drawn *tulle* bonnets are studded all over with small gold and silver flowers, and the velvet bandelet inside is likewise ornamented to match.

At the two grand fancy balls in Paris, which formed, so to speak, the winding up of the season, some very remarkable costumes were worn. At the entertainment given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the great point of attraction was the *cortège* of a very beautiful woman, attired as a Japanese, who was carried in a palanquin, and escorted by a numerous train of Japanese youths, represented by the *attachés* from the Embassy. A very beautiful young Parisian, Mlle. C——, was attired, as the Queen of the Amazons, in a scarlet satin petticoat covered with symbolical animals; the bodice was a tiger skin, and the headdress a small gold helmet.

At the ball of the Minister of Marine, the grand procession representing the four quarters of the globe was decidedly the great success of the season in the way of representation. The Ocean alone was wanting, and it was hoped, up to the last moment, that Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, would personate the mighty element herself. But Queen EMMA is still at Nice, and her health is such that she was compelled to delay her return to Paris for a time, and to refuse the invitation which was forwarded to her. Mme. BARTHOLINY figured as Europe, and Mme. RIMSKI KERSAKOW, who represented Asia, was especially remarked, for she was literally ablaze with the most gorgeous jewels and gold. Her dress was purple silk richly embroidered with gold; this opened over a petticoat of gold brocade, while an ancient brocaded gold mantle was fastened on her shoulders; a diamond coronet across the brow. Next to Asia, America was certainly the most effective costume. That immense continent was personated by the beautiful, delicate-looking Miss CARTER, who wore a white dress with a sky blue satin *peplum* over it, the latter studded all over with silver stars. Her coronet was composed of diamond stars, doubtless to recall the stars on the United States flag. America was always followed by another beautiful young girl, very simply dressed, to personate, it was said, but we know not with what truth, a released slave.

The Marchioness de Chasseloup-Laubat, the hostess, had elected to array herself in the most poetical of costumes—an impersonation of moonlight. The dress was white *tulle*, the skirt was trimmed with fine *bouillons* separated with soft bands of dull-looking silver; a white *tulle* tunic covered with flukes of silver was worn over the dress; a mantle of white tulle, likewise studded with silver and bordered with silver lace, was fastened on the shoulders. The head-dress was composed of a white and silver scarf twisted round the head, with a splendid diamond star in the centre, and two flowing tulle ends falling down the back. The mantle was fastened in front with a most magnificent diamond star.

It is almost impossible to imagine what an inordinate length trained skirts are now worn. When dresses are not short, or looped up, as it is the fashion to wear them out of doors when no calls are in prospect, the skirts are cut very nearly, if not quite, as long as court trains. Those who are moderate, wear their trains one yard, the *ultra-élegantes* two yards long. The crinoline expands considerably from the knee downward; but with the *fourreau* or *Princesse* form of dress, which is now the most popular, no steels are worn from the knee to the waist.

With a description of two new dresses prepared for the *demi-saison* at Paris, we close.

One for afternoon wear was *poult de soie* of the turtledove shade. The skirt was trimmed so as to simulate a tunic, and this was managed not by a straight cross-piece as formerly, but with *rouleaux*, which described miniature banners. The *rouleaux* were made of white satin. The bodice was plain, and cut with a round waist; at the back were two basques ornamented to correspond with the simulated tunic. The sleeves were tight to the wrist, where they were fastened with three silver bell buttons. The bodice was trimmed with *rouleaux* of white satin, and was fastened with silver buttons. The epaulettes consisted of heavy silver *aiguillettes*. These silver *aiguillettes*, which are about four inches long, are very fashionable at the present moment. They are exceedingly pretty, particularly on blue and bright green silk dresses, the two colors most in vogue at present.

The evening dress was of this spring green shade, only shot with white, the material a rich *poult de soie*. It was in the form of a *fourreau Empire*, the bodice being cut in one piece with the skirt. The bodice was trimmed in straight lines with cross bands of the same silk, studded with large pearls in the form of nails; round the bottom of the skirt was a deep flounce of *point d'Angleterre*, which was sewn on almost plain, and then crossed at intervals with bands of green silk studded with pearls; a small *berthe* of white lace completed the toilette. This make of dress is worn without any waistband, and is buttoned the entire length of the front.

PESTILENCE.

The Cholera and the Cattle Plague.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The microscope has revealed to us a new race of beings, whose mission appears to be one of death and destruction. In a note presented to the Institute of France, on the 2d of January, M. GUYON cites a large number of facts tending to prove a certain analogy between the murrain and the cholera. A few days afterward, Mme. de CASTELNEAU proclaims the cause of the cholera to be an insect inhabiting swamps and low grounds, and the discoverer proposes to present specimens to the Academy.

M. GUYON maintained that the epoch of the murrain coincides with that of the cholera, and that the two pests appear to come from the same locality, and that the symptoms are analagous; hence he concludes that the cause of the evil is the same in both instances.

According to the modern view, it is an insect that has caused such destruction to life in the East and on the Continent, and against this insect physicians have vainly prescribed medicines, and the Government has instituted quarantine and blockade regulations. If the source of the evil is indeed an insect, the true remedy would be an attempt to destroy it in its native swamps. The mosquito is often driven out of localities which were at one time uninhabitable in consequence of the numbers and blood thirsty character of these insects, and it may not be unreasonable to suppose that equal success would attend a systematic attempt to destroy the homes of the fearful plague insects, if it can be shown that the disease has its origin from such a source.

There are insects which are only destructive to certain vegetables or animals; even the bee has its enemy in the form of microscopic larvæ, and a certain kind of wheat has been destroyed by what is called the weavil.

In the case of insects visible to the naked eye numerous agencies have been tried for their extermination, and often with entire success. Some kinds of odor, as of the Persian insect powder, the flower of sulphuric acid, by-sulphide of carbon, chloride of lime, occasion the destruction of the insects and of the eggs.

Every female insect must have some place to lay its eggs, and the egg must be in a condition to be hatched, and the animal must be protected through the various stages of development up to perfect growth. To destroy the animal the peculiar plant which alone can protect it ought to be removed, as was done in the case of the weavil by a change to a new variety of wheat. Observation and study must be directed to the habits of these insects; and, once familiar with them, great progress will have been made towards the successful solution of the question.

It is by no means certain that the cattle plague and the cholera have their origin in the same insect; but it is a matter of too much importance to be neglected.

There is one very striking fact with reference to the cholera, and that is, that it always shows itself in the most violent form in localities where the water of the earth is within a few feet of the surface.

The same valley will be visited by or be exempted from the cholera according to the rise and fall of water in the springs and wells. It would appear as if a certain vicinity to water was requisite to the growth of the plague insect, just as the mosquito is found near marshes and wet places. Observations ought to be made upon the height of water in wells where the cholera is prevalent in order to see if the disease diminishes as the water recedes.

In regions of country where the rock is near the surface and there is no accumulation of water, we do not hear of the cholera. The kind of rock makes no difference. Whether a similar law obtains with reference to the cattle plague has not been observed, but it may be worth while to study all of the phenomena of the case.

It is always unwise in matters of philosophical inquiry to generalize from a few selected facts, and it is perhaps equally unwise to crush out investigation because the direction of the research brings us in conflict with preconceived notions. All old school men of science will shake their heads over the insect-theory of the cholera, but one of these days they may be presented with a photograph of the insect taken from life. Microscopic philosophy enables us to prepare objects for careful study in a way formerly considered impossible. An object which to the naked eye would be wholly invisible can be photographed, and the photograph enlarged so that a mere speck becomes a picture a foot in length, displaying the minutest details of form and construction. In cases of disease, some mere point, with position but not magnitude, may, when photographed and enlarged, prove to be the egg—the larvæ, the chrysalis, or some form of animal life.

The French savant, PASTEUR, has shown the presence of animacules in the atmosphere brought from the highest mountain or the lowest mire. If kept in tubes and preserved from destructive influences, a volume of air in a tube will bring forth organisms from invisible sources. The air from hospitals, from miasmatic regions, from fever patients and cholera Lazareths, would produce different kinds of organic beings, and by careful study of them these beings could be classed according to the disease they foster, or the disease which gives them birth. There are not wanting those who assume the doctrine of spontaneous generation in consequence of the number and apparently inexplicable growth of this class of beings. But PASTEUR has successfully combatted this profane thought, and has satisfactorily accounted for the origin and growth of all the animacules which have become the subjects of study.

The French Government has appointed a Commission to go to the source of cholera, even to the banks of the Ganges, there to study it in its original home, and our Government intends to appoint two Commissioners to take part in the important work. It may be that the flow of the deadly disease may be arrested at the very fountain, and before it becomes an irresistible torrent, sweeping all before it. What a blessing if the origin of the evil could be detected, and the world be freed from the awful scourge.

Pending the study of the subject, what is to be done to mitigate the evil? What are the proper disinfectants to be used, and how ought they to be applied?

The learned Swiss chemist SCHÖNBEIN claims for ozone, or the active modification of oxygen, an important part in the prevention of disease; and observations are cited to show the total absence of this form of oxygen in localities where disease prevails. If ozone is so valuable, how can it be supplied to our hospitals, to infected houses and streets? Here again the modern notion of the action of bleaching comes in. It was for a long time supposed that chlorine was the best bleaching agent. It is now contended that the chlorine acts indirectly by liberating oxygen. Chloride of lime is taken for bleaching as it has the chlorine stored up in convenient form for use. It is also employed as a disinfectant upon the same principle. The chlorine decomposes noxous gasses and sets free oxygon which consume the poison and restores life. Other substances would accomplish the same end, but they are too expensive. The permanganates for example yield ozone when treated with sulphuric acid. It is possible that for certain wards of hospitals this expensive method might be tried. Too much bleaching powder, by liberating too much chlorine, often does more harm than good; but in reasonable quantities it is undoubtedly the best disinfectant we have.

Ozone appears to attack the tissues and to be unfavorable to the larvæ of insects. The bi-sulphide of carbon would destroy insects, but it so dangerous on account of its combustibility and explosiveness, not to speak of its bad odor, that it is not easily available for common use. It would be well for families to look to their cellars and sinks before the warm weather favors the growth of the lower insects. A little preventive disinfectant now would be worth a large amount of care hereafter.

While doctors disagree about the origin of the impending cholera, we can get ready for it by providing ourselves with the means which experience has shown to ward it off, if not to exterminate it altogether. Look after the cellars: the drawing-room will take care of itself.

The Cholera—What is It? Yellow Fever and other Infectious Diseases—What are They?

From the Scalpel.

It is impossible to realize how an intelligent being can pass by the subject of cholera without a thorough investigation; every man ought to know all that is known by physicians of its origin, and how to prevent its attacking him; to pass it by as a matter which he cannot comprehend, is to acknowledge one's self a fool or a suicide.

When the cholera first appeared, and typhus fever was only an occasional visitant to some filthy district of the city, there was some apology; but now that 500,000 of our population are, by their abodes and habits of living, offered as food for the pestilence, and are only awaiting the warmth of another season, we hope most earnestly that our people will shake off their apathy and realize their ignorance and their danger. If God ever designed that selfishness should bring its own punishment, surely there is fear of a terrible reckoning for New-York. The owners of tenant-houses may secure twenty per cent. this season, but the organic law is destined to prove a hard master: perhaps the landlord and tenant will go the same way.

Diseases are produced by laws unerring in their action as those by which the body is formed or health restored. Just as certainly as the merest mite that dances in the sunbeam, the moss that covers the roof or tree, the tiny humming-bird, lordly man, the ponderous elephant, the mighty whale, and the infusoria of the ocean, all originate from eggs and seeds, just as certainly are infectious diseases produced in the same way.

Yellow fever is the product of closely confined warmth and moisture: it originates directly from those two conditions; united, they produce a vegetable fungus, of microscopic size, which is inhaled by human beings, and thus produces the disease. It is always brought to this city in the holds of vessels from warm climates only. It is never propagated from a single person to another; but it may be brought to any place, where the concentrations of atmosphere exist, by clothing or cargoes in bulk; and thus other centres of propogation for these vegetable fungi may be formed, precisely as we form mushroom-beds from mushroom spawn in a damp and dark cellar; or toadstools spring up in the same place, or at the root of a tree in the forest. Once at once destroys Yellow Fever, therefore it is of vegetable origin.

Cholera is not produced by a vegetable fungus or moss; it originates in human filth. Wherever human beings congregate in close quarters and in vast numbers, in a confined atmosphere in this country, there either typhus fever, malignant dysentery or cholera infantum of our Summers are produced. Asiatic cholera is produced by an animal germ. It came first to this country in a ship, in June, 1832. It first appeared in Quebec, passed to Montreal by the 14th, and was in New-York on the 25th; no doubt whatever it was conveyed in the bodies of travelers. For it has only been propagated in animal organisms. That it is an animal germ we will now endeavor to show. *First*—It is not like yellow fever, destroyed by frost; it has proved very fatal in Winter. The only animal, we have reason to think, that dies from cholera is the hog; the hog dies of the cholera of the West in very like the symptoms are similar to those of man. *Second*—We never had Asiatic cholera here till 1832, although the same conditions essential to its propagation—dense population, confined air and filth—always existed, and always produced their appropriate results, typhus-fever, dysentery and cholera infantum—but never Asiatic cholera.

Cholera is defective vitalization of the blood, want of pure air, producing defective nutrition. This causes relaxation of the contractile powers of all the blood-vessels of the body. The entire tract of intestines opens its myriad blood-vessels, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels. It is liquid cholera infantum, only it preys upon adults chiefly. Not a single case of cholera occurred on board the *Atalanta* in its spacious cabins, during all the terrible death-scourging among the poor steerage passengers. What can be more convincing? There was filth and confined air, animal poison in its highest degree, depressing the aeration or the renovation of the blood; not producing typhus fever, but cholera. The solids of the human body are relaxed, when the blood loses its life-giving power, and animalcules can act readily, perhaps enter the blood-vessels themselves. These animalcules unquestionably could pass by the wind to the inhabitants of the spacious cabins in the posterior part of the vessel, but the blood-vessels and nerves were in good order and kept the tissues tight enough to prevent the entrance of the exciting germs.

What the cattle disease may be, it is at present impossible to say. That it is infectious to horned cattle only seems to be proved. We have every reason to believe that it originated from a specific animal germ, like cholera; that germ is produced by the animal, and communicated to nearly every one that approaches the sufferer, no matter what the diet or general surrounding influences of weather, warmth, or the herdman's care may be. It seems to be a typhoid pneumonia, producing general results similar to typhoid fever in man; it is not communicable, however, to our race, though we believe deaths have occurred with symptoms not dissimilar to those who have eaten the flesh of animals killed when they had the disease. Our laws wisely prohibit the importation of all animals at present from abroad who have the cleft hoof; the horse and his kindred are not subject to the disease.

Small pox, like cholera and syphilis, is of European origin, because neither were known in America before the arrival of Europeans. It is probably animal also in its origin, because frost does not destroy it. It spreads undoubtedly by the blood, because it breaks out in pustules all over the body at once. Like the filurin or worm in the eye, and intermuscular worm, which burrows in the deep-seated muscles of sheep and hogs, and from them is transferred to man when he eats the flesh of those diseased animals raw or partially cooked, the egg or germ must get into the system by the blood vessels—because the bloed only could diffuse it all over the body. The vaccine disease which prevents small pox is also animal in its nature. It forms a circle of little vesicles precisely like ringworm, which is known to be a living animal.

Measles and scarlet fever are undoubtedly of atmospheric origin, because in three or four days they appear simultaneously over a vast district of country. These diseases are unquestionably also communicable by seed of some kind—animal probably, because the instances are constant where those not previously affected are attacked by the disease; not children in a hundred but would have measles if brought into the chamber of one afflicted with the disease; and the instances of the spread of scarle: fever through families and neighboring houses seem equally conclusive.

Diptheria, and the farcy or glanders of horses, are both communicable; and syphilis, vaccine disease, and malignant pustule, equally so. A fly will inoculate either of these with his legs, if he alight on an abraded surface of a healthy person after alighting on a sore of either kind. The saliva of a glandered horse, if it touch the slightest abraded surface will communicate it, and always kill the human victim. Itch and ringworm are animal, and positively propagated by eggs under the skin.

Dr. LIZARS and others allege that secondary syphilis, or the eruption arising after that disease has been taken in the usual way, is communicable by a cigar or drinking-cup. However this may be, it is known that the child who can only have taken the disease from the remote source of its mother's blood, or still more remotely from the father, does communicate it to the nipple of its often healthy foster-nurse. All these diseases are undoubtedly animal in their origin, and produced from the conveyance of an animal germ from the affected person.

We cite these examples to prove the vital necessity of cleanliness. Typhus fever (sometimes called spotted fever) and malignant dysentery, are the indigenous product of filth and confined air. We are perfectly familiar with them in the filthy parts of this City. Typhus fever is very rarely communicated in the dwellings of the cleanly, and malignant dysentery, we fully believe, requires great exhaustion, and probably direct contact of the germ from the close stool or privy. It is quite possible that cholera is produced in this way, and that thus the animal germ is conveyed directly to the body; hence the greatest care should be used in destroying the dejections of the sick.

Is it not evident, then, to every rational being that man will find his greatest safety in cleanliness; and can man be engaged in a nobler or more humane work than in propagating the knowledge of this great organic law to his fellows?

Books Received.

MIND IN NATURE; or The Origin of Life and the Mode of Development of Animals. By HENRY JAMES CLARK, A. B., B. S. 8vo. pp. 322. With over 200 illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

THE WORKS OF PHILLIP LINDSLEY, D. D. Edited by LE ROY J. HALSEY, D. D. With introductory notices of his Life and Labors. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 648, 720, 731. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, including his State Papers, Speeches and Addresses. By JOHN SAVAGE, author of "Our Living Representative Men," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 557. New-York: DERBY & MILLER.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE; with some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational and Business Customs and Opinions. With special but not exclusive reference to Fuchan. By Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 459, 490. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

SNOW-BOUND. A Winter Idyl. By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. 12mo, pp. 52. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

STORIES TOLD TO A CHILD. By JEAN INGELOW, author of "Poems," "Studies for Stories," &c., &c. 16mo, illustrated, pp. 424. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

HUDIBRAS. A Poem. By SAMUEL BUTLER. With Notes and Life of the Author. 16mo, illustrated, pp. 410. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. Stray Notes in Spelling and Speaking. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D. 12mo, pp. 287. London and New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN.

THE FIRST GERMAN READER; with a Key. For pupils in Common Schools. By ERNST BERBY. 12mo, pp. 121. St. Louis: FRANCIS SALER.

MORAICS OF HUMAN LIFE. By ELIZABETH A. THURSTON. 12mo, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

THOMAS A BECKET. A Tragedy; and other Poems. By G. N. HOLLISTER. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: WILLIAM V. SPENCER.

THE GENIUS OF EDMUND BURKE. By J. L. BATCHELDER. 12mo, pp. 60. Chicago: J. L. LIPPINCOTT.

POEMS. By ANNIE E. CLARK. 16mo, pp. 146. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

SERMONS FOR CHILDREN. By Rev. A. P. PEABODY. 16mo, pp. 76. Boston: WALKER, FULLER & Co.

BEGINNING LIFE; Chapters for Young Men on Religion, Study and Business. By JOHN TULLOCH, D. D. 12mo, pp. 296. Cincinnati: POE & HITCHCOCK.

THE PARABLES, Read in the Light of the Present Day. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D. 12mo, pp. 304. London and New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHN.

THE ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR. Traced from the Beginning of the Constitution to the Revolt of the Southern States. By GEORGE LANT. 12mo, pp. 491. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU. A Biographical Sketch. By WILLIAM J. GRAYSON. 12mo, pp. 178. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

TRIED AND TRUE. A Tale. By ALTON CLYDE. 8vo, pp. 72. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

LITERATURE IN LETTERS; or, Manners, Art, Criticism, Biography, History and Morals, Illustrated in the Correspondence of Eminent Persons. Edited by JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, LL. D. 12mo, pp. 520. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

THE COQUETTE; or, The Life and Letters of Eliza Wharton. A Novel, Founded on Fact. By A Lady of Massachusetts. With an Historical Preface and a Memoir of the Author. 12mo, pp. 302. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

WAR OF THE REBELLION; or, Scylla and Charybdis. Consisting of Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Consequences of the Late Civil War in the United States. By H. S. FOOTE. 12mo, pp. 440. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

GRONDALLA. A Romance in Verse. By IDA MORE. 12mo, pp. 310. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

MARY BRUCE; or, The Two Physicians. From the Religious Tract Society, London. 16mo, pp. 300. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

THE ALHAMBRA. By WASHINGTON IRVING. 12mo, pp. 496; and,

WOLFERT'S ROOST. By WASHINGTON IRVING. 16mo, pp. 431. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM; HURD & HOUGHTON.

JEHOVAH-JIREH. A Treatise on Providence. By WILLIAM PLUMER, D. D., LL. D. 12mo, pp. 233. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@ 2c. at $1 24 for No. 1. CORN dull. OATS quiet. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS dull; small sales of Mess Pork at $25 75@$26. LARD dull. Nothing in Prime Mess English and bulk MEATS. Hogs moderately active at $8 87½@$9 37½ for medium to choice ₱ 100 lbs. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn, 1,800 Hogs, and 500 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bush. Wheat, and 16,000 bush. Corn.

A Curiosity for the Ladies.

There is on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, the first sewing-machine (No. 1) made by that Company, the present number being about 220,000. Let the interested compare the machine sold in 1851 for $125 with those now offered for $55. The former owner of this machine gives its history as follows:

This machine was finished early in 1851, and I learned its use from Mr. WILSON himself. I was thus, you see, the first to work the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and learned on the first machine they ever manufactured.

In 1854 I earned with the machine $295, beside doing my own housework and taking care of my baby. In 1856 we came to Davenport and brought the machine with us. I believe it the first machine ever brought to Iowa.

I run that machine almost constantly for more than fourteen years, on all sorts of work, from the finest dressmaking to the heaviest tailoring; I quilted a full-sized white bed-spread with it, which has been exhibited three times at the Fair. It took me three weeks to do it with my other work; but it could not have been done by hand in as many years. I have even stitched leather with it, and at the time I exchanged it for 193,320, it worked just as well as when made.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to add that I believe the Wheeler & Wilson to be vastly superior to any other machine made.

Yours respectfully, P. E. B.

Time tries all things. *Use* only furnishes the final test. Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. All failures have had their advocates. It is noteworthy that the sewing-machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair here in 1853 long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines, with high-sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple, and vanish. So will it be while credulity lasts.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company fixed upon the *"Lock-Stitch"* as the one best suited to the general purposes of sewing, for beauty, pormanence, elasticity and economy of thread, and experience has confirmed the preference. It was at liberty, then as now, to make a chain-stitch machine; and even now, at a cost of less than 10 cents each, can adapt its lock-stitch machine to make the chain-stitch as well as the lock-stitch, but not believing in the stitch, has steadily refused to give it any kind of indorsement.

While this Company has given to the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, as hemming, binding, braiding, cording, &c., but it has been kept free of all useless complications. *Simplicity of parts* and adaptation to the widest range of work, has been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but *one kind of stitch*, and that with the *fewest movements possible*. Hence the machine may run constantly for fourteen years, like the No. 1, above-mentioned, or a lifetime, even, and work just as well as when new. With a complication of parts and movements it would require monthly repairs and adjustments. As the purchase of a sewing-machine is, or may be, an act for a lifetime, care should be had in getting what time and use have approved.—*Com. Advertiser.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Stratum Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist,

No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

[*Advertisement.*]

Artificial Flowers.

Where is the largest and choicest stock to be found?

At the PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY'S,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

Wholesale and Retail.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Every Mother who regards the life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, Nos. 43 Dey-st., New-York, and 205 High Holborn, England.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Jared's Email de Paris for the Skin.

TESTIMONIALS FROM ACTRESSES.

The exquisite "Email de Paris" is not a vulgar paste, powder or paint, but a most delicious preparation that gives to a rough or grated skin the color and texture of polished ivory. It cleanses the pores from all those unsightly black-worm specks, and dissolves all discoloration from the skin, whether appearing as freckles, tan or morphew, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

It is entirely harmless, and is the only skin preparation that has received the indorsement of Lucille Western, Mlle. Vestvali, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. Emma Waller, and other ladies whose testimonials have been already published.

Since the introduction of "Email de Paris" in New-York, several imitations have been introduced to deceive the public. The only agent for "L'Email de Paris" in this City is L. ISABEAU, No. 823 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

An Affidavit.—"I, Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 169 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and, that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health."

Roval Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
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Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. BROKAW BROS.,
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Florense Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-MaCHINES.—A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS H OWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HERVEY—MOORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, 1865, by Rev. Edward Taylor, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Dr. E. A. HERVEY and Miss GRACE E. MOORE, both of Staten Island.

TURNER—LUDLUM.—On Tuesday, March 6

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

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Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $30,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
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All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.

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Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

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BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

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NEW-YORK STATE

SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,

DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.

Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.

C. A. SHELMAN, Cashier. L. HUYCK, President.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 20, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

First.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.

Second.—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 7, and for other important purposes. L. H. MEYER, President.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY

OF
NEW-YORK AND NEVADA.

Capital $40,000. Stock in shares of $25 each.

The mines of this Company are located at Austin, Nevada, where the Company have just completed a stamp-mill. The trustees offer for subscription a limited number of the shares of the working capital stock at the subscription-price of $10 per share.

Office No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

THOS. STEVENSON, President.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Since the failure of the COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, a rumor has obtained circulation (probably from a similarity of names) that the Columbia Fire Insurance Company intended to wind up its business and was not taking fire risks.

The object of this note is to say that there is not, and has not been, any intention on the part of the Board of Directors to discontinue the business. On the contrary, the business has been and now is constantly on the increase, and the Company is prepared to issue policies as usual, on all good and desirable risks, and to pay its losses promptly.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE FISK GOLD MINING COMPANY, No. 195 FULTON-ST. and 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th March, at the office of this Company, at 12 noon, the polls to continue open one hour. The transfer books will be closed five days previous to the election. JAS. STRINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, Nos. 54 and 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are notified that subscription books are open at this office to receive the subscriptions of the stockholders to 30,000 shares of the assessable capital stock of the company, payable 2½ per cent. at the call of the Directors before July 15, 1866, and the balance subject to future calls as required. Books of subscription will be closed on 20th inst. at 3 o'clock.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company are notified to meet at the office of the Erie Railway Company, foot of Duane-st., New-York City, on the 14th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to see if it will authorize the issue of bonds and the securing the same by mortgage of the franchise and property of said company, and, if so, to pass any and all votes proper in the premises. Also to see if said Company will change its by-laws so that there may be chosen an Assistant Treasurer, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the directors. HORATIO A. OTIS, Secretary.

Dated this 2d day of March, 1866.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE ALMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company in New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Peoria, Illinois, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close on the 13th inst., and remain closed until after the election.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, for the election of officers and other business.

By order of the President.
GEORGE H. MUNROE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the building of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

$5,000 TO $9,000 WANTED ON A country seat and farm, near the city, worth $18,000. Bond and mortgage, 7 per cent. and 3 per cent. bonus given. Address LOAN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

800 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD-BEARING BONDS

OF THE ATCHISON OR CENTRAL BRANCH
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in this Country.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; or

BOSTON:
GINERY TWITCHELL,
RALPH M. POMEROY,
WM. CLAFLIN.

NEW-YORK:
WM. C. WETMORE,
HENRY DAY,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,

MISSOURI STATE SIXES.

Parties holding any of the above Bonds will find a most advantageous opportunity of exchanging them (but only to a limited amount,) for FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYING BONDS of UNDOUBTED SECURITY. For particulars apply immediately to THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK,
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER
"THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,800,000

IN 80,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

First issue, 30,000 shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 63 Wall-st.
LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DIRECTORS:
LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

BANKERS:
IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester, (Limited.)
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

NEW-YORK MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK ASSISTANT MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on the Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUREAUS, PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$20,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL
FOR SALE, BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$10,000 UNION MUTUAL
FOR SALE, BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A railway contractor desires to procure by loan, or by the exchange of first mortgage railway bonds, of a safe and desirable character, at a low price, a portion of the funds necessary to enable him to complete within a specified time a profitable contract.

To any one desirous of making a safe, temporary and profitable investment of money, the papers will be submitted and all information furnished upon application.

T. BRYNG & CO., No. 163 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencement of business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

(SEAL.) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED INTEREST coupons of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company's Eight Per Cent. Sterling Bonds were mislaid in the Post-office in this City on the 5th day of February last, in a letter addressed to Mr. A. Schroeder, Esq., Mobile, Ala., which letter has never been received:

Eleven coupons each from bonds Nos. 3,873, 3,874, 3,875, 2,045, 2,046, 3,983, 3,984, 3,985, 3,986, 3,987, 3,988. The coupons are for $40 each, payable November, 1861, and in March and November of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said coupons, after due notice has been given to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and payment stopped.

Any information respecting them may be addressed to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, to serve the ensuing year, by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.

W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 17 NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY, payable on the 15th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE MONTROSE GOLD CO. OF COLORADO, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the regular yearly meeting of the stockholders of Clark's Patent Fire and Steam Regulator Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 117 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order of W. H. PERRINE, President.
Dated New-York, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 133 BOWERY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

F. T. BROWN, Secretary.

INDIAN ROCK OIL COMPANY.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Indian Rock Oil Company for the election of Trustees and for other business, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

V. L. CONRAD, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as receiver, executor, trustee for married women, guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

S. G. WHEELER, Jr.	E. B. WESLEY.
W. R. TRAVERS.	DAVID DOWS.
HORACE F. CLARK.	BENJ. H. HUTTON.
J. B. JOHNSTON.	FRANCIS SKIDDY.
J. M. WATERBURY.	DANIEL DEVLIN.
FREEMAN CLARKE.	HENRY E. DAVIES.
AMASA J. PARKER.	HENRY K. BOGERT.
ALLEN MUNROE.	GEORGE W. CUYLER.
DANIEL C. HOWELL.	JAMES M. McLEAN.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.	ELISHA RIGGS.
JOHN MAGEE.	JAMES FORSYTH.
WM. F. RUSSELL.	J. W. FREEMAN.
A. A. LOW.	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

IMPORTANT.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

TO BROKERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The following securities have been recently stolen. If offered, stop them and notify Jno. A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

LIST OF NUMBERS OF 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS.

2643	1103	101	102
89	1104	103	2645
1890	1888	104	2634
1891	1107	2641	1593
1113	1106	2632	2637
1889	1120	2639	1597
1115	1112	2644	2640
1095	1114	2645	87
91	88	2631	100
1096	90	2622	1101
1098	1100	2633	1102
1097	1099	2635	1103
1188	1101	2636	1097
1189	1105	2638	

Should be 55 Coupons at $5,000 each, amounting to $275,000, 7 3-10s, due Feb. 15, 1866.

56,085 to 58,109—25 bonds at $1,000 each.

1,380 to 3,800, 1,389 to 1,413, 1,684 to 1,691, 3,831 to 3,836, 1,079—40 bonds $5,000 each.

Loan of 1861, Coupon Bonds, denomination of $1,000 each:

7306 to 7320 inclusive,	15.
13423 to 13432 inclusive,	10.
6800 to 6813 inclusive,	5.
7993 to 8003 inclusive,	5.
3504 to 3512 inclusive,	9.
692 to 696 inclusive,	5.
8237 to 8241 inclusive,	5.
5132 to 5136 inclusive,	5.
6976 to 6980 inclusive,	5.
4846 to 4849 inclusive,	4.
2336 to 2340 inclusive,	5.
4475, 4455, 3596, 4481, 3983, 5.	

Making 75 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

TEN-FORTIES.

Nos. 299, 300, 301, 302	$10,000 each
Nos. 292, 293, 294, 295, 296	10,000 each.
Nos. 297 to 304 inclusive	5,000 each.
Nos. 277 to 282 inclusive	5,000 each.
Nos. 283 to 286 inclusive	5,000 each.

OREGON WAR DEBT.

50 Bonds of $500 each:

1,263, 381, 600, 1,259, 1,262, 1,058, 1,458, 1,076, 1,267, 1,287, 793, 1,300, 1,303, 1,269, 1,291, 1,227, 1,277, 1,276, 1,261, 1,260, 1,302, 1,274, 1,273, 1,272, 1,271, 1,298, 1,266, 1,228, 1,296, 1,282, 1,262, 413, 412, 435, 589, 38, 601, 1,031, 985, 599, 1,297, 1,089, 984, 1,298, 1,045, 1,053, 61, 1,186.

U. S. 7.30 COUPONS.

16 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 15, 1864, 3 years:

No. 356.	No. 2,613.	No. 30,729.
No. 357.	No. 26,139.	No. 23,138.
No. 358.	No. 26,145.	No. 17,991.
No. 359.	No. 26,146.	No. 143,091.
No. 360.	No. 23,137.	No. 143,090.
No. 8,950.		

5 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $5,000 each, dated Aug. 15, 1864, 3 years:

Nos. 2,100, 2,101, 2,102, 2,103, 2,104.

3 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $5,000 each, dated June 15, 1865, 3 years:

Nos. 1,508, 1,509, 1,510.

5 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $1,000 each, dated June 15, 1864, 3 years:

Nos. 118,042, 118,043, 118,044, 118,045, 118,046.

5 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $1,000 each, dated July 15, 1865, 3 years:

Nos. 3,394, 36,687, 36,689, 36,688, 34,675.

8 U. S. 7.30 Bonds of $500 each, dated Aug. 15, 1864, 3 years:

Nos. 134,112, 133,008, 88,993, 3,305, 72,544, 169,894, 117,349, 163,731.

UNITED STATES REGISTERED STOCK.

14 U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, $5,000 each.

Nos. 2,338, 2,353, 2,341, 3,671, 3,672, 3,673, 3,674, 3,675, 3,676, 3,677, 3,678, 3,679, 3,680.

4 do., of $1,000 each.

Nos. 13,686, 13,688, 13,687, 13,689.

5 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds, $10,000 each.

Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

4 U. S. 1881, 6 per cent. Registered Bonds, $10,000 each.

Nos. 842, 843, 844, 845, 846.

8 do., of $5,000 each.

Nos. 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

Certificate of 37 shares of Warren Railroad Stock, No. 260.

Certificate of 9 shares of Warren Railroad Stock, No. 24.

Certificate of 9 shares of Warren Railroad Stock, No. 89.

Certificate of 116 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 3242.

Certificate of 32 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 1959.

Certificate of 33 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 2688.

Certificate of 12 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 974.

Certificate of 46 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 1626.

Certificate of 275 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 248.

Certificate of 60 shares of New-Jersey Railroad Company Stock, No. 5055.

Certificate of 100 shares of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company Stock, No. 1492.

Certificate of 4 shares of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company Stock, No. 2688.

Certificate of 20 shares of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company Stock, No. 2252.

157 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 7850.

72 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 4382.

100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 1065.

100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 574.

200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 326.

138 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 4382.

62 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 4383.

414 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 5100.

174 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Stock, Certificate No. 5980.

Certificate of 500 shares of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, New-Orleans, No. 4.

Certificate of 2 shares of Columbia Marine Insurance Company, No. 27.

Certificate of 37 shares of Columbia Marine Insurance Company, No. 2877.

Certificate of 70 shares of Manhattan Fire Insurance Company Stock, No. 2.

John Scott's Bond and Mortgage, $4,500.

12 Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1128, 1210, 1215, 1211, 1216, 1212, 1724, 1213, 1725, 1214, 1726, 1229.

20 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Preferred 2d Mortg. Bonds $1,000:

No. 3070.	No. 3075.	No. 3080.	No. 3085.
No. 3071.	No. 3076.	No. 3081.	No. 3086.
No. 3072.	No. 3077.	No. 3082.	No. 3087.
No. 3073.	No. 3078.	No. 3083.	No. 3088.
No. 3074.	No. 3079.	No. 3084.	No. 3089.

26 United States Coupon Bonds, payable in 1881, at 6 per cent., $1,000 each:

No. 6500.	No. 4623.	No. 7274.
No. 6983.	No. 4622.	No. 1762.
No. 6474.	No. 6424.	No. 1764.
No. 6475.	No. 4625.	No. 1765.
No. 6476.	No. 4626.	No. 1766.
No. 6477.	No. 4627.	No. 534.
No. 6478.	No. 8004.	

61 Chicago and North Western 1st Mortg. R. R. Bonds of $1,000 each:

No. 5001	No. 5021	No. 5041
No. 5002	No. 5022	No. 5042
No. 5003	No. 5023	No. 5043
No. 5004	No. 5024	No. 5044
No. 5005	No. 5025	No. 5045
No. 5006	No. 5026	No. 5046
No. 5007	No. 5027	No. 5047
No. 5008	No. 5028	No. 5048
No. 5009	No. 5029	No. 5049
No. 5010	No. 5030	No. 5050
No. 5011	No. 5031	No. 5051
No. 5012	No. 5032	No. 5052
No. 5013	No. 5033	No. 5053
No. 5014	No. 5034	No. 5054
No. 5015	No. 5035	No. 5055
No. 5016	No. 5036	No. 5056
No. 5017	No. 5037	No. 5057
No. 5018	No. 5038	No. 5058
No. 5019	No. 5039	No. 5059
No. 5020	No. 5040	No. 5060

Five Dollar Bonds, Nos. 1170, 1171.

3 Chicago and Northwestern Income Bonds, $1,000 each. Nos. 678, 677, 676 or 678.

2 Ditto, Nos. 423, 424, of $200.

1 Ditto, No. 7, of $100.

7 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Interest Bonds of $1000 each:

No. 1168.	No. 1172.	
No. 1169.	No. 1173.	
No. 1170.	No. 1179.	
No. 1171.		

A large reward will be paid for any information leading, to the recovery of the above, or any portion.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Chartered 1865.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Act'y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS desires the acquaintance of a lady of refinement and intelligence, with a view, if mutually desirable, to matrimony. Any lady of however limited means who possesses these qualifications may address, in sincerity, C. W. S., Box 187 *Times* office.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. No know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 50 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,
AT
MACON, GA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:

9,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
33,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
32,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.

Besides—

Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage frons, 35 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ANTIQUES, ELEGANT MIRRORS, FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS; AUBUISSON, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, &c.; ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT WALNUT TABLE, &c.

THEALL & OURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the mansion No. 12 Washington-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., by order of the executors of the estate of the late Matthew Morgan, deceased, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elegantly carved gilt drawing-room suite in crimson silk-velvet and white satin; carved rosewood do. in crimson silk-hangings; elegant buhl cabinets and tables; richly carved rosewood sofas, chairs, &c.; Chickering & Sons' "Nunns &

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Browne.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN.....WEDNESDAY, March 14
QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $27 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 75 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 7, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Twenty tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
NOUVEAU MONDE, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Mar. 10.
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, LURMAN, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III., BOCANDE, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, —, SATURDAY, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in other class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medicines given free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Rerun'd from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown, the Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....March 17
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 24
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Londonderry.....125 | Steerage to London.....80
First Cabin to Paris.....150 | Steerage to Paris.....55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.
The Company have engaged the first-class steamer
ELCISSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power,
LOWDER Commander,
to leave 15th MARCH for Bremen, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
T. P. SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jane City, on
SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$300 to $175. $125. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 20th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCHEN IO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Freight rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah.
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.....BUCKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONARCH.....Capt. C. P. MANSFIELD.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship
CAROLINA, CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND
NEW-YORK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the shore pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 12, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 4 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. CRARY,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE STEAMBOAT NEVERSINK WILL commence running for the season from New-Brunswick for NewYork, THIS DAY, leaving New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M. New-Brunswick at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at all landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Niagara Falls and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11:30 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train has Saturday night.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for Northand West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and the West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
9:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Emigrant Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:05 and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark bay, 16 hands, 7 years old, stylish and fully warranted kind and gentle. Also, coupe rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and new harness. Seen at CROPSON'S stables, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 96 West 27th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.
Patients in delicate health are requested to call as early in the day as possible, so as to avoid waiting, and receive a thorough examination.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 2 Bleecker-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for each form of private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 2 Bleecker-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail in any case, price $3, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's. No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against abortionists, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Pearl-sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who has graduated in the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best things known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 526 8th-av.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE diseases can be effectually relieved at the first visit; consultation free; separate rooms; office hours 2 to 3 P. M. Dr. ALLENN, No. 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a sorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent allopathic physicians. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms for ladies. None so can be had but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases of every description in all their stages in a few days; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is in from the use of mercury improperly used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

PROPOSALS

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM MACON CITY TO IOWA, AND FROM MOBERLY TO BRUNSWICK.—Sealed Proposals will be received until three o'clock on the 20th day of April, 1866, for the grading and masonry on fifty-three miles of road, beginning about eleven and a half miles north of Macon City—the grading having been completed for eleven miles and a half north of Macon.
Also, for the grading and masonry of about forty miles of road from Moberly to Brunswick, a portion of which has already been graded.
Bids will be received for one mile and upwards, or for the whole work, and the bids will be opened by the Board of Directors in the presence of the bidders at noon on the 21st of April, 1866.
Proposals will also be received for the superstructure of bridges, iron or wood, of spans to vary from twenty to two hundred feet.
Persons are requested to make their bids for payments in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest.
For all further information direct to address
J. B. MOULTON,
Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Missouri.
Or apply at his office, No. 2 New-Brunswick at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at all landings.
The Directory reserve the right to reject or accept any bid offered.
ISAAC H. STURGEON, President.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year, and also for the lighting of the streets of the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.
Blanks for estimates furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.
Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal; one to be a freeholder, the responsibility, that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance, and if the said party shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the sum awarded and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)
By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 28, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 15th ins ant, for the carting of all Government Stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year.
Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state their price per load (not to be more than three) barrels of pork, 7 (seven) barrels of flour, or 1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for every additional half mile.
Each proposal must be signed by whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to work when required, at night and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present in person, or by a competent agent, at all times, to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.
No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible persons, known to the undersigned, and who will be vouched for by responsible parties.
Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000, that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Carting Government Stores," and addressed
STUART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, their office, No. 1 Bondst., until 12 o'clock M., of the 20th instant, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, Blackwell's and Randall's Island, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure unskimmed country milk, of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity as called for without default, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signature, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem for the interest of the department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
ISAAC BELL, President.
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate character, has established Dr. C. as unequaled and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY, March 15, at 8 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF MME. LARMIT.
LES AMOURS MAUDITS,
Comedie drama in four acts, translated from the Russian Theatre, and adapted by F. Dugne.
LES ZUAVE DE PALESTRO.
Overture (new) by Signor Rabotti.
MME. ET MONS. PINCHON.—VAUDEVILLE.
TICKET OFFICE, No. 678 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL.

CHARLES FRADEL'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion:
MLLE. BOSISIO, from the Academy of Music, by the
SIG. ARDAVANI, kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
SIG. FOSSATI, SIG. BELLS, Mr. R. GOLDSBECK,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. W. A. KING,
Mr. TH. THOMAS and HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductors.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, at Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth & Co.'s, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. A. Pond's music stores, and at Root & Anthony's.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Director and Manager.....G. L. Fox
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½,
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
By G. L. FOX, who appears as.....CLOWN
PANTALOON, CLARENCE,
COLUMBINE, Mlle. HASHNETTE.
TWO OTHER PIECES.
W. H. WHALLEY, J. MESTAYER.
The full Pantomime and Dramatic Troupe.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING March 12, at 8,
(Twenty-second Subscription Night,)
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD,)
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, PROPERTIES,
INCREASED CHORUS, ORCHESTRA,
MILITARY BAND, BALLET, &c.,
and a very complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIGNOR E. IRFRE,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR SARTI, SIG. BARILI, MME. REICHARDT,
MULLER, REICHARDT, VOELDEN.
The incidental Ballet by
MLLE. KRUGER and MLLE. VIDAL.
CONDUCTOR.....SIGNOR TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) March 13, EXTRA NIGHT,
AND BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
Positively last night of
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
ON SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket-off es.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
LAST NIGHT
OF
L'AFRICAINE.
Between the first and second acts
LA GARIBALDINO,
an Italian National Hymn
composed by Signor Arditi, on the occasion of Garibaldi's visit to London, will be sung
IN COMPLIMENT TO MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
by a portion of the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15,
(Sixth and Last Subscription Night.)
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
which will be produced in the same UNSURPASSED MAGNIFICENCE as at the New-York Academy.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17—EXTRA NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats for EITHER PERFORMANCES above-named will commence this morning, at the usual places.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....GABRIEL HARRISON.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
ONE NIGHT ONLY, and LAST APPEARANCE of
Miss MATILDA HERON
AS
CAMILLE,
Affording the New-York and Brooklyn public the ONLY opportunity of seeing her great character. Miss HERON will be supported by
Mr. GEO. BONIFACE

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Addresses of the Presiding Officers—President Johnson Sustained—The Sentiment of the People Officially Expressed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 5, 1866.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned after a session of ninety days, leaving but little undone that should have been done, but it did many things in a bungling way. However, it proved itself a more than ordinary body, for its members escaped to confront their constituents without any offensive taint being attached to their names for having damaged the interests of the State. In general terms they have indorsed the President's policy, but each man construed it to suit himself. A majority of them, however, have been undoubtedly honest in this particular, and therein truly represented the masses of the people.

The closing scenes of the session were impressive. In the Senate a resolution was adopted, thanking Lieut.-Gov. COWPER—elected by the Alexandria Government—to which he responded in a brief speech. After urging confidence in Gov. PEIRPOINT, he said:

I invited your support to another functionary, higher and more important than the Governor of Virginia. I asked you to have confidence in the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, the Chief Magistrate of the nation—the type of your hopes, and the emblem of the future salvation of his country. I knew then what recent events have confirmed, and now urge that he is worthy of your confidence and support. Coming directly from the people, working his way up from his humble position to notoriety, and from notoriety to greatness, and from greatness to fame, he has shown himself equal to the prospect before him. Few men have been able to win their enemies, but fewer men conquer themselves, and I may be allowed to say that ANDREW JOHNSON has risen superior to humanity itself, for he has taught the nations of the earth that high and noble truth that the chief Executive of this nation can forget the injuries and wrongs of the private citizen. In the just and proper administration of ANDREW JOHNSON we find everything to hope; in his firmness of purpose, everything to expect. He stands, to-day, inviting your confidence, pledging himself to support the Union; in one hand holding the Constitution, and with the other waiving the fanatics 'be still!' Such a man and such an Administration I can more surely commend, when you remember that in the recent struggle no attack was made, no complaint was alleged against the Constitution of the United States, as I understand; it was in regard to the proper execution of that instrument; and, I believe solemnly that, of all the citizens of the United States, the people of the Southern States are decidedly the most thoroughly loyal to that Constitution. And these are the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate of the nation—nay, I know it—and they are the sentiments of the best part of his Cabinet, who are now, to-day, standing, supporting, and encouraging the Executive in the position he has taken."

In the House of Delegates, in responding to a similar resolution, Speaker BALDWIN—formerly an officer in the Confederate army—delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA: If I have deserved the flattering tribute paid me by the adoption of this resolution, it has been due in great part, indeed, I may almost say in whole, to the constant and zealous support I have received from the officers of this body, and the forbearance of members. I have served in many deliberative assemblies, and can, with perfect truth, declare that I have never known a more courteous and energetic body than this, nor one in which have been uniformly displayed more harmony and courtesy. The laws passed by you will, I am confident, prove an enduring evidence of the wisdom and zeal you have manifested in the discharge of your respective duties. We have solid reason to congratulate each other that the march of the South toward restoration is onward and upward, and gentlemen should remember that if more has not already been accomplished in this direction, it is because, under all the circumstances, more could not have been done. Let the people be patient, for the day is surely coming, and is not far distant, when Virginia will be in full possession of her political rights, and resume her proper position in the Union. The people of Virginia are now as loyal to the Constitution and the Union as the people of any other State. It is true that Virginia has sometimes failed in her endeavors, but it cannot be said that she ever covenanted to do what she did not attempt to carry out, or that she ever, in a single instance, violated her plighted faith. I cannot, I am sure, too strongly urge upon members to return to their homes and exert themselves to infuse hope among the people. If our State has not been restored to all her rights as we understand them, all the steps in that direction are being wisely and prudently taken. The greatest strike, in my opinion, ever made for civil liberty and the constitutional rights of the people and the States, was the recent veto of ANDREW JOHNSON. Virginia is not, it is true, yet represented in the National Council, but the vacant seats of her representatives plead eloquently in her behalf. Let us remember, for the future, that however much we may have in the past desired separation and the establishment of an independent and distinct government, our interests are now indissolubly identified with the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and that we never can be prosperous if we ever be ready to unite with this, our country and our government, against all creation. (Prolonged Applause.)

Several prominent members made remarks embodying similar sentiments. Most of them have gone home. E. P. B.

Capt. C. B. Wilder, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Relieved—Brig.-Gen. Armstrong Appointed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 9.

Capt. C. B. WILDER, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who for four years has been in charge of the negroes in the Peninsula, has been relieved, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG, late Colonel of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, has been appointed Superintendent of the district. Capt. G. S. WELLS has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in connection with Lieut.-Col. W. H. SEIP, late of the First United States Colored Cavalry, with headquarters at Williamsburgh.

Large fires were observed to-day in the woods near Cape Henry.

A Norfolk Editor Flogged.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, March 11.

Mr. FLINT, Paymaster United States Navy, and sub-editor under CHARLES W. BUTTS, of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, was flogged in his office yesterday by three gentlemen. Mr. FLINT will survive. Upon the approach of the assailants the assistant editors fled, including Mr. BUTTS.

Fenianism in New-Brunswick.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, March 10, 1866.

There is much alarm here about the Fenians, on account of our defenceless condition. The Government has done nothing whatever to prepare for emergency. There is a smart run on the banks for gold by depositors of small sums.

Fenian Rumors.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 11.

There are rumors circulating here that a body of 800 Fenians will leave here to-morrow evening by the Northern Central Railroad for Canada, or somewhere else. It is proper to say that said reports are deemed utterly sensational.

Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, March 11.

A fire occurred in this city before daybreak this morning, which destroyed the block of frame buildings situated on the corner of Wisner and Second streets. Five buildings were burned, occupied by a grocery and provision store, two saloons, and a tailor-shop. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $5,900, principally in New-York offices. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Loss of the Steamer Nashua.

NORFOLK, Sunday March 11.

The steamer *Nashua* is ashore on Cunituck. She was bound from New-Orleans for New-York. She had no cargo. Two engineers and seventeen of the crew have arrived here. No lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss.

The Utica and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 11.

The taxpayers of Utica by a vote of 1,055 against 339, have decided that the city will take stock to the amount of half a million dollars in the Utica, Albany and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 11.

The steamer *North American*, Capt. KERR, sailed at 6 o'clock this morning. Wind south; thermometer 31; overcast.

The Missionary Link.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When those earnest and devoted ladies who are doing so much to redeem the homes of the poor and degraded in London, began their work they found that the most effective agency they could employ was that of women, who had themselves been poor, and perhaps intemperate, but who having been reached by Christian love and raised to respectability, could speak to those whom they sought to elevate with a power that could not be gainsayed. The success with which these poor women prosecuted their work, making it one of the noblest Christian and Samaritan enterprises of the day, soon demonstrated that here was the Missionary link between the elevated and degraded classes of society which could bind them together with the firm clasp of Christian love.

In prosecuting the work of Christianizing the heathen through missions, it has almost universally been found that they hold woman in a degraded position, and exclude her from all the advantages which civilized nations delight to afford her. Here, too, the only way of carrying to heathen women the blessings of the Gospel, is by the personal service of Christian women who are thus the link between them and Christian civilization.

For the sake of sending out and sustaining single women to labor for and with the women of heathen lands, the Woman's Union Missionary Society was formed in this City five years ago, comprising many of the most influential ladies of all denominations of the City and country. The fifth annual meeting, held on Sabbath evening in January, of which you gave an admirable report in the TIMES, was a brilliant meeting both as it respects the assemblage convened and the eloquent speeches delivered in behalf of the Society. "The Missionary Link" to which you refer, is thus, as you will see, appropriately named, being the interesting and valuable organ of this Society, which by its female missionaries aims to reach the long-neglected women of heathen lands. S. E. W.

What the Missionary Link Is.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

We have heard of the French savants who listening with delight to the "Book of Ruth," desired to learn the source of such a *charming pastoral*, and feel inclined to place the facetious inquirer concerning the "Missionary Link" under the same category of seekers after truth. Notwithstanding the appetizing theories which have been advanced, perhaps a literal acceptation of the title of this little periodical may suggest its exact significance. It purports to be the simple recital of an unpretending missionary work designed by the Christian women of America, to elevate their Heathen sisterhood, and thus complete that great chain of foreign missions now extending over the globe. To those who understand the degraded condition of the Heathen women and the social custom, which excludes them from every influence save that of their own sex, the beauty of this mission will readily commend itself as the highest expression of gratitude by Christian women for their blessings alone, the outgrowth of Christianity. We doubt not if the little magazine which "lies upon the table" of our unknown inquirer, be opened and read, the interest of its pages will gain one more friend for the "Women's Union Missionary Society," whose representative it is, and which is supported by all denominations of Christians, under the direction of Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, President; Mrs. JACOB LEROY, Vice-President; Mr. JOHN E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, (care BROWN BROTHERS & Co.) with a Union Board of Managers.

Condition of the Hudson River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, March 8.

The ice on the Hudson, which about one week since had been so worked upon by the mild weather as to be ready to move out, thus opening the through navigation of that stream, has been greatly strengthened by six days of stinging cold weather, accompanied by furious westerly gales. Nearly one week since the river at Albany and Troy was open, and boats plied between the two cities without hindrance. Now at both places the river is closed, and passengers walk across on the ice. Three days ago the river was opened as far North as New-Hamburgh. Now it is closed, and the ice is sufficiently strong enough to bear foot passengers for some distance south of New-Hamburgh. The sudden cold has greatly diminished the chances of an early opening of navigation, and boatmen generally are disappointed.

A California paper says that the culture of raisins promises to become an important feature in the industrial future of California. The Sacramento *Union*, speaking of samples sent to that office, says they are full of saccharine matter, juicy and plump.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Address to the Public—Appointment of District Inspectors—Capt. Lord's and other Reports—The Meeting with the Butchers and others.

The Board held its fourth meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair. On motion, the representatives of the Press were admitted. After the reading of the minutes, a committee reported and the Board adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC:

A health law, suspending all other laws on the subject, giving varied and ample powers and imposing responsible duties, has been enacted, and is now in force throughout the Metropolitan Sanitary District, which is composed of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and of the Towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

The City Inspector's Department of the City of New-York, together with that of the Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn and all their bureaus, have ceased to exist.

All these powers and duties are now devolved upon the Metropolitan Board of Health, which is organized and, as far as practicable, has entered upon the discharge of its duties.

The Commissioners appreciate the anxiety of the public mind and the expectations of great and speedy reforms at their hands; but it is far more easy to detect existing abuses than to remove them with a dispatch at all corresponding to the public expectations.

The Commissioners will endeavor to perform their duty without fear or favor. In surveying the varied sources of danger to the public health in the district, they are deeply impressed with the speedy and beneficial results that would follow a general resolution on the part of the people of the district that its sanitary condition should be at once reformed. The Commissioners therefore invoke the hearty co-operation of all classes of people to aid them in their great work.

The rich and the poor, and especially the poor, are in peril. Let every one clean his own premises and raise his voice against every form of nuisance, filth and uncleanliness.

While the Board much prefers that the work of purification may be done by individual and voluntary effort, it must declare its determination to exert its powers to the utmost to compel the performance of those sanitary duties which either individuals or corporations may neglect.

The law the Board has to enforce is founded on the theory that individuals have no right to peril the lives of thousands; that the poor have a right of protection against avarice and inhumanity.

The Board, therefore, is bound to forbid the continuance of those flagrant nuisances which have made some sections of the City utterly unfit to be inhabited, and the powers of the Police force are at its disposal to execute its orders. While it is resolved to proceed with all reasonable moderation, it seems especially proper at this season of the year, (when new leases are about to be made and new buildings are being projected) to declare its conviction that the time has arrived when manure heaps, slaughter-houses, fat and bone boiling establishments, glue manufactories, out-door or unsewered privies and all kindred occupations and nuisances cannot be much longer tolerated within the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, however well-cared for they may be, and that the manner of conducting such branches of business, while tolerated, must be at once reformed; also, that the powers of the Board will be exerted against the owners of any new tenement-houses which shall not be better supplied with air, light, water and sewerage than those usually erected.

The Board also trusts that the proprietors of the filthy and over-crowded tenement houses, which now so greatly endanger the health of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, will see the necessity and expediency of cleaning them at once, and of improving their sewerage and ventilation, and of removing whatever is offensive and dangerous to public health about them, and thereby save the additional expense that may attend these reforms if undertaken by this Board.

In advance of a general knowledge of the provisions of the new law, it may be proper for the Board to call attention to a few of them:

1. It is now necessary to make all returns and reports of births, deaths and marriages throughout the district to the Metropolitan Board of Health, at its office, at No. 301 Mott-street, in the City of New-York, or to the Deputy Registrar, at his office, in the City of Brooklyn. Burial permits for New-York and Brooklyn must be obtained at these offices.

2. The law declares it to be severally the duty of every owner, lessee and occupant of any ground, building, property or room in the district to keep the same free of causes endangering, or prejudicial to health or life, and if not so kept the Board may put the same in proper condition and collect the expenses of either party named, whatever may be the understanding as between those parties. This rule extends to lessees and occupants of stalls, vessels, vehicles and City property.

3. Throwing of dead animals, garbage or ashes in the streets, will, under the regulations of the Board, be a misdemeanor, and also subjects the offender to a fine to be collected by the Board.

4. Policemen and the Inspectors appointed by the Board as well as its officers may arrest any persons found offending against this law or the regulations of the Board, and the Booard may order the arrest of any person who shall refuse to obey its orders.

5. The expenses attending the clearing of any ground, place or building are a personal charge against the owner and lessee, and *are a lien on the rent thereof*; and the Board may collect the amount by suit of either or either.

6. The Inspectors of the Board have a right to enter all buildings and grounds, public or private, and inspect their sanitary condition, and the sewerage and drainage thereof, and it will be the duty of all citizens to facilitate such inspection.

The Board will immediately provide complaint books at the Police-stations, in which citizens can enter the facts as to abuses against public health; and also hopes to speedily make its influence felt in securing a more cleanly condition of the public streets.

With these suggestions the Board invokes the patience and the coöperation of the public.

By order of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Commissioner ACTON, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Police be directed to enforce the laws and ordinances now existing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn with reference to unsound and unwholesome meats and articles of food, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent.

And on motion of the same Commissioner, it was

Ordered, That the Board of Police shall, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, until otherwise ordered, execute the laws and ordinances of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with reference to putrid and unsound hides or skins, dead animals, putrid, offensive, unsound, or unwholesome substances, the inspection of all slaughter-houses and places where articles of food or provisions are kept or exposed for sale, the throwing of offal, garbage, and other substances into the streets, public places, open lots and waters, keeping of swine, the inspection and construction of privies, sinks and cesspools, cattle going at large, transportation of swine, manure, and other substances, through the streets, so far as the same are conferred upon this Board.

It was further ordered that the Secretary prepare blank forms of notification to be served upon owners or lessees of property which may be reported as requiring the attention of the Sanitary Inspector, and that owners and lessees be allowed three days subsequent to the serving of such notifications, in which to cleanse their premises.

President SCHULTZ presented the original street-cleaning contract, and the President and Secretary of the Board were instructed to procure printed copies thereof, and report at the next meeting.

ELECTION OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

The Board, having examined the recommendations of about four hundred applicants for inspectorships, went into an election and chose the following-named physicians:

For New-York—E. W. JANES, of No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-street; LEWIS SMITH, of No. 147 West Forty-ninth-street; R. NEWMAN, of No. 178 West Houston-street; J. HAVEN EMERSON, of the New-York Hospital; W. I. DEMING, of No. 8 Charles-street; ALVAH BLAISDELL, of the Seventeenth Ward; MONROE MORRIS and G. O. FURMAN.

For Brooklyn—GEORGE W. BAKER, JAMES M. ALLEN, FREDERICK H. COLTON, S. M. FISK, JAMES R. BIRD and FOWLER PRENTISS.

These Inspectors are to serve in the districts to which they may be assigned by the Sanitary Superintendent, and are to devote their whole time to the work of the Board at $1,200 a year each.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Dr. JOHN T. CONKLIN was chosen as Deputy Sanitary Superintendent, to serve in Brooklyn, and Dr. J. CRESSON STYLES was chosen Clerk to the Deputy Registrar of Records, also to serve in Brooklyn.

Secretary EMMONS CLARK was ordered a seal, and the subject was referred to the President and Secretary. The proposed seal represents the infant Hercules chastising the serpents.

After the President had called the attention of the Board to the conference with the butchers and others, which is to take place in the Police Trial Chamber at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

COMPLAINTS.

Many citizens are sending in complaints against dirty piers and streets, and filthy houses. The Police are also at work in examining the condition of tenement-houses, and immediate steps are to be taken to improve the condition of those which may be considered unhealthy. Citizens, in sending communications to the new Board, should understand that no attention will be paid to anonymous letters; but the names of the writers of letters are not to be made public. The signature is to be required to each complaint merely as evidence of the good faith of the writer.

Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, has reported typhoid and ship fever at No. 207 East Thirty-third-street and Nos. 25 and 27 Greenwich-street. Of No. 218 Mott-street Capt. LORD says:

"I report the premises No. 218 Mott-street as being in a most filthy condition. The building occupies an area some eighteen feet on the street by forty feet in depth. It has been used for slaughtering purposes for many years, but is now dilapidated and almost deserted. The accumulation of filth of every kind about the place is very great. The floors are decayed, saturated, and rest upon a bed of putrified animal matter. The sides of the building are also rotten, and covered with filth, which has gathered upon them for years past. The whole premises are in such a horrible condition that no amount of labor can put them in a condition that will clean up the nuisance. Nothing short of tearing down and cleaning out the entire premises will remedy the evil."

A physician has entered formal complaint against a down-town printing establishment. He says that the proprietors "have earnestly entreated the owner to permit the iron sashes to be hung on hinges, so that they could be opened, and allow a living amount of air to enter; but they have been rudely denied the privilege. I cannot remain ten minutes in any room in this establishment without great oppression, and every one employed there shows by his livid hue the deadly effect." Among the tenement houses which the Police have reported as requiring the Board's attention is one owned by President SCHULTZ. As the President is constantly at the office of the Board, it is presumed that the Sanitary Superintendent will experience no difficulty in this instance in finding the offender.

Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., GEORGE BLISS & Co., and others, sent in a paper setting forth that Worth-street, being unpaved, and therefore not one of the streets which the contractors are required to clean, has lain untouched a year or more, and therefore demands the immediate attention of the Board of Health. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

ART MATTERS.

Another Art Emporium.

A short time since we noticed the erection by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE of a new art gallery at No. 845 Broadway, and its successful operation in meeting the wishes of art lovers up-town. With the experience these gentlemen have had since the opening of this gallery, they not only have good reason to be satisfied that their expectations of success were well founded, but have been stimulated to further and still more important enterprise. During the late free exhibitions of paintings at the Somerville Gallery, and since then the exhibition of BIERSTADT'S "Rocky Mountain," and at the present time of HALL'S collection of fruit and flower pieces, it is evident to them that a larger hall is necessary for popular exhibitions, and to meet the wishes of those who during the past two years have left behind them, in moving to the upper part of the City, the old haunts of art down-town. Animated by the desire to gratify this public want, and possibly to make something besides fame by the affair, MINER & SOMERVILLE have secured the large building on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, formerly the residence of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK. This they propose to transform into a Palace of Art. The gallery for public exhibition of paintings and statuary will be 110 feet long by 50 wide, with lofty dome light, and may be entered from both Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Underneath the gallery will be a private lecture hall, reserved for lectures on the fine arts and belles-lettres. Another portion of the building, an entire suite of rooms, will be devoted to the private exhibition of works of art and articles of vertu, such productions as their owners may wish to limit to the visits of their immediate friends. With this suite will be a large parlor, furnished appropriately, for art conversaziones, containing a choice library of works of art. The entire building is to be raised a story, with the roof in the Elizabethan style. This upper floor will be appropriated to studios for artists, constructed in such a manner as to afford the best advantages of the light from the north and northeast. Accompanying this internal arrangement it is also the design of the architect to use the space surrounding the building, which, when the railing is brought out to the boundary of the property, will be an inclosure of 2,600 square feet, for the exhibition of such works in marble, stone and terra cotta as can be be exposed in the open air without injury. As these will be arranged with taste, they must add materially to the appearance of the building.

We cannot but wish success to an enterprise so spirited as this in a direction so worthy, as we recognize in it the proofs of a rapidly-developing taste which must result in the presence amongst us of collections public and private of works of art in time to rank with the collections in European cities—accessible schools of study for the now restricted genius of our young and struggling artists.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY.

Mr. KNOEDLER has added some fine paintings to his collection since our last visit, among them one which has deservedly obtained a good position from the critics. "To the Rescue," by DE HAAS, a resident painter, a native of Holland. The scene is in the English channel; in the distance a ship labors to her ruin amid the breakers; the rocky coast frowns inaccessible above the shattered masts; in the foreground a life-boat struggles to the rescue with her heroic crew of eight. There is life—eager, stirring, stormy, life in every feature of the picture, save the impassable reefs upon whose summits break the passing storm-clouds into fragments.

NEHLIG is here in a painting without a name, but which like all the works of this artist tells its own story. The scene is an armory in the olden-time; the figures that of the armorer and the cavalier who tries a trusty blade, with which he is doubtless bent on mischief. A picture like this is like a pleasant dream of the queer quaint places of the "long ago," from which we wake to try to sleep and dream it o'er again.

A "Harvest of Cherries," by DENNING, of Boston, is a decided attraction to the gallery, and is worth a journey from Trinity to Grace Church on foot to see, to the laziest among us. The basket and the hats and the cherries, as they lie upon the sward waiting the presence of their owners, are among the best representations on canvas of chip and straw and the stony-hearted fruit we have seen for many days.

SCHAUS' GALLERY.

Here also some fine paintings have been added to the already choice collection, principally of the German school. A "Judith," by MINOR, a finely finished work, with the head of the female nobly poised, and the face radiant with expression. The "Lake of Lucerne," by BUTLER. "Comfort in Suffering," by AMBERG—full of poetic thought and truly religious treatment. "Boys Quarreling," by BOETTCHER, has all the story-telling power of MULREADY'S "Wolf and the Lamb."

SALE OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PAINTINGS.

On the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March next, a large collection of foreign paintings, of the above-named schools, will take place at the Studio Buildings on Tenth-street. The collection is that of the firm of E. GAMBERT & Co., proprietors of the French Gallery, Pall-Mall, London. The paintings will be open to free exhibition three days preceding the sale.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED OIL LAND SWINDLE.

Detective FARLEY arrested WARREN BEMAN, residing at No. 109 West Forty-fourth-street, and CHARLES H. TODD, of No. 3 East Twentieth-street, on a charge of swindling, preferred by William MACKELLAR, residing in Harlem. It appears from the affidavits in the case, that the accused, who are of prepossessing appearance, came to the complainant on the 25th ult., and stated that a certain piece of land located in Chautauqua County, in this State, was rich in oil deposits, and worth $70,000. Induced by these flattering and specious statements, Mr. MACKELLAR paid the accused $600 for a share in the oil lands. He subsequently learned that the property had been purchased at a very low rate. When brought before the Court WILLIAM B. DELAND, of No. 90 West Fortieth-street, testified that in the month of February, 1865, he was requested by BEMAN to call on different persons with a description of the lands, and give a report that they were worth $70,000; that it was for sale, and to endeavor to procure from them such sums as they might subscribe. DELAND called upon several individuals, among them the complainant. Both the accused were, therefore, required to give bail in the sum of $2,000 each to answer the charge, Mr. HENRY WARREN, of No. 38 Pine-street, becoming their surety.

BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.

A little before daylight yesterday a burglarious entrance was effected to the premises No. 150 Bowery, occupied as a lager beer saloon by CONSTANTINE CASSER, by breaking in the basement window, where several sets of billiard balls were deposited. While on duty Officer HILLENBRAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw a man crawling out of the window, and forthwith arrested him. The prisoner, who gave the name of JOHN HAYES, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. HAYES is a native of New-York, 21 years of age, a seaman, and resides at No. 15 Bowery.

THIEVES ON SHIPBOARD.

Detective GILMAN arrested JOSEPH DE MELWICK, a seaman, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $345, from ROBERT HARDER, while on board the steamship *City of New-York*, during the passage. A portion of the property was found in possession of the prisoner, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BUTTONHOLED AND ROBBED.

JAMES T. SAFFEN, of No. 100 West Forty-third street, made complaint against DANIEL CREAMER, *alias* "the Doctor," a well-known and expert pickpocket, for robbing him of a single stone diamond pin, valued at $230. In his affidavit, Mr. SAFFEN stated that at an early hour yesterday morning, while passing the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, he was accosted by CREAMER, who seized his hand and cordially inquired after his health. Although a perfect stranger the accused persisted in claiming an old acquaintance with the complainant, and taking him aside with a little quiet force, backed SAFFEN up against the window-shutters of the store, and while he was talking to him, began fumbling about Mr. SAFFEN'S shirt-bosom where the breastpin was fastened. The owner of the pin, not fancying the turn affairs were taking, broke loose from the hold of CREAMER, who immediately started up Broadway. As he did so the complainant discovered that his diamond pin was gone. He followed in pursuit of the accused and caused his arrest by Officer KELLY, of the Central Office, as he was running away. When arrested no trace of the pin was discovered, but the prisoner was positively identified by Mr. SAFFEN. CREAMER was committed for trial without bail.

POCKETS.

Officer BURKE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested WM. JONES, aged 25, on a charge of having picked Mrs. JERUSHA S. BLODGOOD'S pocket, and stealing a porte-monnaie containing a small sum of money. The complainant, who resides at No. 127 Ninth-avenue, stated that JONES came behind her, while she was viewing some pictures in GOUPIL'S window, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, and gave her a rude push, getting between her and a daughter, who accompanied her. He asked some insulting question, but was repulsed, and soon after Mrs. BLODGOOD found that her pocketbook had been stolen. She followed the accused and pointed him out. JONES was committed for trial, without bail. The money was not recovered.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.

JAMES COYNE, residing at No. 320 Eighth-avenue, while proceeding homeward yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, was accosted by two men on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, who immediately assaulted him. One of the men struck COYNE a violent blow in the face with his fist, knocking him down, when the pair kicked him about the head and body. COYNE succeeded in regaining his feet, seized one of his assailants, and called for the police. While thus engaged the confederate rifled COYNE'S pockets of some small change, and then knocked him down again, when they both ran off. Officer CONNOMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, hearing the cries of Mr. COYNE, ran up and sounded the alarm rap, when Officer BAKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, after a sharp pursuit, succeeded in arresting PATRICK RYAN, who was positively identified by COYNE as one of the ruffians who attacked and robbed him. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.

A. C. VIGER, a driver of a city express wagon, stopped during Saturday evening in front of a store in the Bowery, to deliver some packages. As he was about entering the premises, he turned his head and saw a man taking from the vehicle a package valued at $200. When the thief saw that he was discovered, he attempted to escape, but was pursued by VIGER, and twice knocked down before he could be secured. Officer MURRAY of the Eighteenth Precinct took the prisoner in charge, who gave the name of WILLIAM JOHNSON. The accused was committed for trial without bail.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

During Saturday evening, a felonious entrance was made in the apartments of AUGUST FRISLER, No. 78 Delancey-street, by JAMES SMYTH, who was observed when a quantity of clothing and jewelry, valued at $121, was stolen. As the thieves emerged from the premises, Officer MEEDER, of the Tenth Precinct, noticed them, and arrested SMITH, but failed to secure the accomplice, as he ran off in a contrary direction. The accused was found in possession of a portion of the stolen property, and he was held for trial on the charge.

Letters of Administration.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following named persons: Adolph T. Schmidt, Asahel A. Denman, Rachel Obst, Horace H. Johnson, John Barker, late of Kent, England, Wm. Downie, Richard Howard, Kilian Hoerning, Chas. Harrison, Henry Heathcote, Mary Lloyd, Theodore Merschoff, Adam Knabchurch, Peter Ewald, Catharine McCarthy, Stephen Dunne, Zophar Hawkins, Hewlett P. Leake, Mary Suessmann, Christian Henches, Raymond Huber, Sophia Guerber, Michael Maurer, Michael Gilbride, John Nevin, Peter Christianson, Margarette Rossner, Solomon Drew, Ann Kelly, John McGinn, Abraham D. Clement, William T. Egan, Ann Fairckney, John Wright, Maria C. Model.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Patrick McNamara, Horace H. Johnson, Moses J. Grodjinski, Wm. Duvall, Peter Russe, Anna Burgess, John Scherb, Joseph Monyea, Thomas Sheridan, Patrick McNamara.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have just been admitted. There are no provisions in them of public interest:

John Gandy, Margaret L. Gelston, Thomas W. Pearsall, E. Fox, Edward Jones, James Murray, Wm. M. Tracy, J. M. Marsh, Wm. C. Betts, Robert Thomas, Chas. Henry Taylor.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

John O'Connor *alias* Shortey Connor was tried on a charge of street robbery. From the testimony it appeared that on the night of the 18th of February Patrick Kearns, being a stranger in the City, was in Seventh-avenue, corner of West Eighteenth-street, asking some persons the way to Sullivan-street, that a crowd of persons gathered around him, the prisoner being one of the crowd, and that the prisoner caught Kearns by the throat, stripped him of his overcoat, frock coat and took from his pockets the sum of $37. The jury found O'Connor guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of twenty years.

George Gates, a person of extensive acquaintance, being desirous to preserve the likenesses of his friends, accommodated himself with a box of photographic albums, of the value of $77, the property of Charles Becker, No. 166 William-street, on the 6th inst. His leanings toward art prompted him to plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and the Court sent him to the State Prison for two years.

Andrew Miller, 17 years of age, and Wm. G. Clark, 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having on the 12th of February, stolen from Alfred E. Jeckel, of No. 931 Third-avenue, two gold shirt-studs and a gold watch, and pawned the same in the establishment of the inevitable Simpson, of Chatham-street. In consideration of their youth, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

John B. Phelps pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charges against him being that he stole a horse, wagon, harness and wolf-skin robe, all of the value of $985, from Nathaniel P. Wood, No. 57 Irving-place, on the 17th of February. He said he had been "led into doing what he did by the offer of a large sum of money, being out of employment at the time." He was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Kelly, who, on the 27th of February, stabbed Thomas Collins in the back with a knife in Taylor's saloon, in Pell-street, pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence.

Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SAVED BY TIME.

Any one, after sun-down, if found with a skeleton key or burglar's instrument in his possession, is supposed by the law to be prowling about with felonious intent, and if he cannot give a good account of his possession of the key he is convicted. A man giving the name of John Reed, was complained of by Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the 6th of March, a gentleman named Hamilton called his attention to the movements of the prisoner, in the premises No. 84 Chambers-street. The accused came out of the building, went back to it, and came out again, and was then arrested on suspicion. All that was found on him was a skeleton key when taken to the station-house. The arrest at the station-house was recorded on the blotter thirty minutes past five, when sun-down was at six. Had he been arrested half an hour later, he would have been convicted, but going too early to steal saved him.

PROFESSIONAL PICKPOCKETS.

Thomas Mullins, William Roberts, George Harrison and John Boyd, were charged with attempting to steal from the person of a lady, as pickpockets, at the Cortlandt-street ferry. The case itself was very weak, the only evidence being against Mullins, and that slight. Officer Thompson said he saw a crowd of about ten or fifteen at the ferry foot of Cortlandt-street. Two of the prisoners stood in front of a lady, and two at her side. The prisoner Mullins stood at her side, and his hands were at the folds of her dress, by the pocket. The prisoner Mullins was convicted of the attempt, but the other prisoners were acquitted.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH LAWS, &C.

The first case under the new Health Law Act was brought up for trial yesterday. The defendant, Ellen Laughlin, was charged with throwing slops in the street by Officer Benden. The accused, a very lady-like woman, when arraigned at the bar was asked if she had counsel; she said no.

Justice Dowling—This is the first case that has been brought to this court under the new law. My idea is that it should have been disposed of by the police magistrate; it was a simple violation of the corporation ordinances. But at the same time all I have to say is that any infringements of the law or of the rules promulgated by the Health Board will be sustained by this court. Have you received any orders to make these arrests?

Officer Benden—No, sir, but I have made similar arrests for the last five years; I have read the law and I thought it was my duty.

Judge Dowling—I saw Superintendent Kennedy last night, and he told me that he had ordered all violations of the health law to be reported to the corporation attorney, and Mr. Schultz himself told me that he had issued no orders to have arrests made.

Mr. Spencer—There is one section of the law that authorizes policemen to make the arrest.

Judge Dowling—I know that, and there are other ordinances just as effective as this law, but they have not been carried out. If the laws we have were carried out, we would not need so much legislation.

The matter dropped here, and the accused was allowed to go on her own recognizance.

The Court intimated that the Board of Health were only gathering information, and when they had their arrangements completed an order would be promulgated, and by that the people would have to be guided. The arrest of Mrs. Laughlin was as yet premature. The magistrate might have disposed of her case when it came before him in the first place, by fining her under the old law $10. This Court has not yet been furnished with a copy of the law, nor is it likely that the Police Courts have received it yet.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Justice Barbour.

Theodore H. Butler, et al., *vs.* The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; motion granted and commission issued. J. Paris *vs.* Lavosier Hill, et al.; motion granted without costs. M. Jacobs *vs.* Lavosier Hill, et al.; motion granted without costs. William Lanahan *vs.* Francis T. Walker, et al.; motion granted. The Rector, Church-wardens, &c., of Trinity Church *vs.* Augustus Rapelye, et al.; motion granted without costs.

James Colles, Jr., et al. *vs.* D. R. Smith et al.; motion granted on terms. Albert E. Kent et al. *vs.* Louis Waters et al.; motion granted. Lewis A. Mills et al. *vs.* The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; motion granted and cause referred to a Referee to hear, &c. James Devine *vs.* Sarah James et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted, with $7 costs. Wm. P. Carey *vs.* Sarah James et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Felix Meyer et al. *vs.* Charles Noelte et al. In the absence of any prayer, I think this complaint must be regarded as framed for a tort, and that therefore there is a variance between it and the summons. The motion must therefore be granted, with leave to the plaintiff to amend in five days, on the payment of $10 costs, and the plaintiff may have his election, either to amend his summons or so amend his complaint as to make the summons used the proper one. George Niethamer *vs.* Edward Bogot; motion to